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Formerly Millard's Review

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

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EARLY LAST SPRING Congressman Johnson of the state of Washington introduced in Congress a measure the purpose of which was to codify the existing U. S. laws relating to the acquisition and loss of citizenship and to provide a general uniform rule of naturalization for aliens entering the United States. There was another purpose behind the bill and that was to reorganize the naturalization laws of the United States in order that the new status of woman, as a political equal of man, might be recognized. The bill introduced by Mr. Johnson was referred to the committee on immigration and naturalization and after much consideration was reported out for passage. It has now evidently become a law and has received the signature of the president, for last week the American legation and consulates in China received the following official notification from the State Department:

Under statute in effect September 1922, no alien woman acquires American citizenship by marriage to American citizen. Hereafter each passport and registration application including wife must state date of marriage. Each woman married after the passage of the Act must accompany her application with evidence of her own citizenship. Applications which include wives married after the passage of the Act must be a reliable evidence of both the wife's and husband's citizenship. Alien wives will not be included in passport.

THE points in this measure which are of special interest to Americans residing in China are reprinted herewith from a summary of the bill which appeared in the *Weekly Review* for April 29 when it was first introduced in Congress:

- 1—A woman who marries a citizen of the United States does not become a citizen of the United States by the fact of such marriage.
- 2—A non-American woman does not become a citizen of the United States by reason of the naturalization of her husband. In this case as well as in the above the woman must follow the same procedure in becoming a citizen of the United States as an alien of the male sex.
- 3—An American woman does not cease to be a citizen of the United States by reason of her marriage to an alien, unless she definitely renounces such American citizenship.

- 4—An American woman "shall cease to be a citizen of the United States upon her marriage, to a man who is neither (1) a citizen of the United States or an individual owing permanent allegiance thereto, nor (2) an individual who is white, or of African nativity or descent, or a North American Indian.
- 5—An individual born after the passage of this Act outside of the United States or any of its possessions, either parent being at the time of such birth a citizen of the United States, is a citizen of the United States; unless such parent never resided in the United States or any of its possessions after acquisition by the United States.
- 6—An American child born abroad shall lose the right of American protection if "after reaching the age of 19, he has not, within the preceding year, recorded with a United States Consul his intention of becoming a resident and remain a citizen of the United States and after reaching the age of 22 he has not, within the preceding year, taken an oath of allegiance to the United States before a U. S. Consul.

The foregoing provisions were incorporated in the bill as it was originally introduced in Congress. Whether they are all included in the measure which finally passed is not known, but the notice received at the legation is sufficient to cause considerable speculation among Americans in China where American citizens are subject to American law under extra-territorial jurisdiction.

THIS law, although branded in certain quarters as "unreasonable and not in keeping with common sense," is a thoroughly good and necessary piece of legislation. True it does have provisions which may necessitate a revision of certain treaties between the United States and other countries affecting naturalization, but the benefits of the new law far outweigh any temporary inconveniences to American citizens residing abroad or extra duties it may put upon American consular representatives in the matter of passports. The first great benefit is in the official recognition by Congress of the equality of women with men from the standpoint of American citizenship. This is a tremendous victory for American womanhood, for no longer does the wife have to hide her identity in the "and wife," or "and family" phrases that usually adorn American passports. In America women were made the political equals of men by constitutional amendment promulgated by the Secretary of State on August 26, 1920. The constitutional amendment did not, however, end the matter, much further legislation being necessary in order to remove restrictions or protections (depending upon the point of view) which have hedged about womankind. This law as any sensible person will at once observe places women on exactly the same plane as men from the standpoint of American citizenship. Instead of being a discrimination against women as the editor of the *North China Daily News* stated in an editorial on the subject in his paper on October 7, it is the highest possible compliment to women. As a matter of fact Congress had no choice in the matter after the passage of the constitutional amendment in 1920. Women have striven for years for political equality and now that the American government has listened to their demands women naturally must accept the responsibilities which go with equality in the eyes of the law.

THE provision (No. 4 in the second paragraph of this discussion) was inserted for the specific purpose of preventing the American wife of a Japanese on the Pacific coast or the subject of any other oriental nation from getting around the anti-alien land laws. Under this law an American woman automatically loses her citizenship when she contracts such a marriage and as an alien can not own land. Attempts to purchase American citizenship at a shamefully cheap price are reported to have been made right here, even since the introduction of this bill in Congress. Americans of the class that might be expected to consider favorably such offers are said (on excellent authority) to have been tendered sizable sums by alien women to marry them and thereby open the American immigration gates with all passport restrictions removed. There is no way to determine what part of such offers were accepted, but it cannot be disputed that the United States picked up a large number of female citizens during the European War, for instance in Siberia. Some of these women were really desirable citizens, but the ones who were not desirable (and many of them were most undesirable) were in the same category in the eyes of the law and even got a free ride to the United States on army transports. The immigration problem is exactly fifty percent female. It is cruelly unfortunate that laws could not be so flexible as to exercise a fair discrimination between the desirable and the undesirable among alien wives of American citizens. Of a truth the new law may close the doors in the face of many high-class women who would become the mothers of young men and women of the 100-percent American type, but it puts the bars in the way of a vastly greater number of females whose only claim to worthiness to enter the United States was their sex.

THIS WAR IN ASIA MINOR which two great European nations, Great Britain and France, have been fighting by proxy to solidify their hold on resources and increase their spheres of influence in the Near East, will do neither nation any particular good from the standpoint of prestige and good will in the Far East. It is no secret in intelligent foreign and Chinese circles out here that "the driving Turks are shelling the fleeing Greeks with French guns and the stampeding Greeks are throwing away British munitions, while the two major European members of the League of Nations observe the consequences of their diplomacy on the one side with glee and on the other with dismay, or at least chagrin," to use the words of an editorial in a recent issue of the *Chicago Tribune* (American) to hand. And while this is going on, the "League of Nations," according to Mr. Robert Young in the *Japan Chronicle*, (British) "discusses famine relief, opium suppression and labor legislation—all excellent things in themselves, but in this case they only serve as an anodyne, keeping the League asleep while the statesmen intrigue and make war with all the depravity of the old diplomacy."

A REVIEW of the situation in the Near East reveals a scene which reflects no credit upon two great European nations which should be working hand in hand to rebuild civilization from the wreck of the European war. Britain and France sworn allies in the great war are now in sharp collision. To quote again from the *Tribune*, "it shows British imperial policy using Greek ambition to attain its ends, the weakening of Turkish control at Constantinople and in Asia Minor; and French diplomacy backing the Turks to establish control in the flank of Egypt. France has long had interests in

the Near East, which peace has revived, while Great Britain does not intend that France shall establish herself in a strategic position on the road to Egypt and India. In Europe England wants Germany to survive and Turkey to remain weak; while France wants a weak Germany and a friendly Turkey strong enough to be a check upon British absorption of Asia Minor."

THIS sums up quite briefly and accurately a situation which exists within a few brief years after the close of the great war which was to end all wars. A contemplation of the situation presented by two great nations unsteadily poised upon the tottering structure of the old world, but still struggling for more gains, brings nothing but sorrow and contemplation of what the morrow may bring. Western civilization and prestige suffered a terrible blow in the Orient as a result of the European war and instead of striving to rebuild the structure, European statesmen apparently intend to continue the old game until all is lost in the universal ruin. And it should not be overlooked that while the cables were filled with news dispatches of the situation in the Near East, that a small dispatch came through stating that China's delegate to the League of Nations had informed the other delegates that China intended in the very near future to build up a fleet for the purpose of protecting her interests in the Pacific.

AND to add still more color to the picture the Soviet Russian *Rosta News Agency* in a message dated at Moscow, September 30 states, "The Soviet government is resolved not to be a mere onlooker at the time of the solution of questions of so vital importance to Russia as the Near Eastern question. . . . and that Soviet Russia will defend her interests by all means in keeping with the situation." Still later news tells of a Bolshevik mobilization and if we are to believe the reports now coming through Europe is all ready to embark on another Balkan-Near Eastern war the terrible cost of which is excellently portrayed by Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, now American Minister to China in a book on this subject which he wrote in 1914 entitled "The Balkan Wars 1912-13."

"The Balkan wars have been bloody and costly. We shall never know the thousands of men, women, and children who died from privation, disease, and massacre. But the losses of the dead and wounded in the armies were for Montenegro 11,200, for Greece 68,000, for Serbia 71,000, for Bulgaria 156,000 and for Turkey about the same as for Bulgaria. The losses in treasure were as colossal as in blood. Only rough computations are possible. But direct military expenditures are estimated at figures varying from a billion and a quarter to a billion and a half (gold) dollars. This of course takes no account of the paralysis of productive industry, trade, and commerce or of the destruction of existing economic values."

Son of Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Proctor Wins G. \$200 Essay Prize

A prize of G. \$200 offered by Admiral Tsai Ting-kan in connection with *Asia Magazine* of New York for the best essay written by an American college student on the subject of "International Justice for China," was awarded to Downing E. Proctor, a son of Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Proctor of Shanghai. Mr. Proctor is twenty-two years of age and is a graduate of the Shanghai American school. He is now a student at Deninson University of Granville, Ohio. Dr. J. T. Proctor is treasurer of the Baptist mission board in Shanghai.

Long Live the Chinese Republic

The following editorial in commemoration of the Chinese national holiday, October 10, appeared in the Shanghai Gazette (Chinese owned)

THE years of the Republic, they are eleven to-day, and the wide-spread observance of the anniversary to-day is marked by a quiet and restrained joy and satisfaction betokening an unbounded faith and confidence in the stability and endurance of the Republic which is of happy augury for the future. Not for many years has the outlook for the Republic been more promising and hopeful. The writing on the wall proclaims more clearly than ever the doom of Militarism in China, and the complete victory ultimately of the forces of Constitutional government. When, in due time, the history of the struggle for the attainment of Civil and Parliamentary liberties for the people, is told in its proper sequence, there will be unfolded a story of faith and persistence in face of innumerable difficulties and disappointments, worthy to be set beside the epic stories bequeathed from the past. The years of the Republic are but eleven, but behind these years was a long period of preparation and toil, "agitation" and diffusion of Liberal ideas, which made possible in the fulness of time the Great Revolution of 1911.

The whole nation now turns with deep longing to the completion of the work of reunification toward which so much has been done in recent weeks and months. Militarism still rears its head and is still clamant in its demands; the seat of government at Peking is still subject to the imperious demands of this warlord or the other, but the tide of democracy and popular government is surging higher and higher, and never has it appeared more of a certainty than that militarism will be defeated and swallowed up in the growing realization of the people that the Republic has come and exists in order to make real the rights of the people to participate in the government of the country and to share each with every other citizen of the Republic the richness and resources of this great land.

On a day like this, naturally the thoughts of the people turn with gratitude to those who have struggled and fought their battle, to the leaders who have throughout remained loyal to the Republic in dark days as well as sunny, and above all to the great leader and pioneer whose faith and confidence have kept the torch alight and given inspiration to the millions who hold with him the same faith and ideals for the better governance of the country. Of Sun Yat-sen, it may truly be said, in the words of the English poet, that he is

"One who never turned his back, but marched
breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would back,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted,
wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
sleep to wake."

U. S. to Unify Financial Interests in China

AN advisory committee representing American financial and industrial interests in China, has been appointed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, for the purpose of working out a plan for the unification of American financial interests representing obligations now in default by the Chinese Government. The committee appointed by Mr. Hoover consists of the following: M. A. Oudin, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Charles M. Muchnic, American Locomotive Company, N. Y.; E. S. Glines, Lam, Glines and Company, N. Y.; A. I. Esberg, vice-president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and Frank Waterhouse, Frank Waterhouse and Company, Seattle.

According to the announcement from Washington the object of the advisory committee is to "place American interests in China on an equal footing with those of France, England, Japan and other countries which present a solid front when the interests of any national is concerned." The advisory committee will make a thorough study of the entire situation and make recommendations to Secretary Hoover regarding the interests of all American nationals and the best means of protecting them in China. Mr. Hoover will then in cooperation with the Secretary of State decide upon a unified American policy. The committee will also act permanently in an advisory capacity to the Far Eastern division of the Department of Commerce in the dissemination of information received by that division. It will make a careful study of all matters appertaining to the Orient, in order to be in a position to report on any matters put up to it by the department.

Detailed discussions of the subject of American financial obligations in China appeared in the *Weekly Review* for June 24, July 1, July 15, July 22, and August 12.

Value of World Currencies in Relation to American Dollars

The following table which is reproduced from the *Monthly Review* of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for September 1, shows the standing of the currencies of the world in relation to American dollars on August 19, last:

Country	August 19 Last	Change from July 20	Percent De- preciation from Par
England	\$4.4775	+0.0256	8.0
France.....	.0796	—0.0043	58.8
Italy.....	.0453	—0.0006	76.5
Germany.....	.0008	—0.0012	99.7
Belgium.....	.0756	—0.0038	60.8
Holland.....	.3890	+0.0008	3.2
Switzerland.....	.1907	—0.0011	1.2
Spain.....	.1562	+0.0007	19.1
Sweden (Stockholm)...	.2647	+0.0052	1.2
Argentina.....	.3619	+0.0024	14.7
Brazil.....	.1326	—0.0022	59.1
Japan (Yokohama).....	.4780	+0.0002	4.1
China (Hongkong).....	.5813	0	*
China (Shanghai).....	.7763	+0.0025	*
India.....	.2925	+0.0019	39.9
Canada.....	.9988	+0.0085	0.1
Bar Silver in New York	.6950	—0.0050	

* Silver Exchange Basis.

The New Cabinet and China's Finances

BY A CHINESE OBSERVER

THE principal object of the formation of the new cabinet with Dr. Wang Chung-hui as Prime Minister on September 19 was to pass the Mid-Autumn Festival which fell due on October 5. At the moment of writing it appears that the object was realized and that there were no untoward happenings on or before that day. The successful issue of a \$10,000,000 domestic loan saved the desperate situation in which the Peking Government found itself for the moment. After the Festival the length of the present cabinet's life will form a subject for interesting speculation. Those who are in close touch with political currents in North China feel that even with the assurance of a monthly income of about \$2,000,000 from the sale of the \$10,000,000 loan bonds for four months the Wang Chung-hui cabinet will most probably find the government task a difficult one and will experience much opposition from several quarters, namely the Parliament and the militarists. If the cabinet is to be legal, it will have to receive the sanction of the Parliament. If the cabinet is to continue it must have the support of all militarist factions. On account of the peculiar circumstances under which it was born the Wang cabinet in all probability will neither get the sanction of the parliament nor the support of all of the militarist groups without waging a vigorous fight. This is a foregone conclusion.

The Mandate gazetting Dr. Wang Chung-hui's cabinet was issued on September 19 rather unexpectedly. Dr. Wang, it is understood, had not fully agreed to his organization of a new cabinet, and his associates had not publicly expressed their views. The President however thought otherwise. Parliament was in adjournment and its members could not interfere. After the cabinet was formed, the President hoped to be able to secure the concurrence of Parliament with ease. That was at least what he thought when he took the action. Having carefully considered the parliamentary aspect, he neglected to inquire regarding the views of General Tsao Kun of Chihli. Consequently Chang Yin-hua, acting Minister of Finance, who acquiesced in taking up the Finance post after much urging on the part of the President, was officially relieved not only of his post but also of the post of Vice-Minister of Finance. Chang is a follower of General Tsao, and the latter naturally felt offended. The development in connection with the position of Minister of Finance which is bound to follow after the mid-autumn Festival has received attention and may affect the future position of the cabinet as a whole.

Dr. Lo Wen-kai, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is considered most suitable for the position of Minister of Finance, and his appointment to the position was welcomed. He is a close friend of Dr. Wang Chung-hui, an honest and straight-forward man, and a clear thinker. He was educated in England, and his British education has been largely responsible for the British support which he received in the completion of the arrangements for the issue of the \$10,000,000 loan. Besides he does not belong to any party and is anxious to help straighten up China's entanglements and remove the causes of her dissention. His presence at the Washington Conference taught him a painful lesson regarding the necessity for the Chinese to unite themselves before

they can expect to receive international recognition as nationals of a first-class power. The unfortunate element however was the lack of good tactics on the part of the president in removing Mr. Chang Yin-hua in order to make room for Dr. Lo Wen-kai. Let us hope that nothing will develop in this connection and that the Wang cabinet may be allowed to function for some length of time in order to demonstrate what it can accomplish.

The personnel of Dr. Wang Chun-hui's cabinet is as follows: Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Sun Tan-ling, Minister of the Interior; Lo Wen-ka, Minister of Finance; General Chang Shao-tseng, Minister of War; Admiral Li Ting hsin, Minister of the Navy; Hsu Chien, Minister of Justice; Tang Erh-ho, Minister of Education; Kao Ling-wei, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Kao En-hung, Minister of Communications. The appointment of Hsu Chien, a close friend of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to the position of Minister of Justice, is an attempt to secure the support of Dr. Sun and eventually to bring the Kuo Ming Tang in line with the government's policy for the unification of the country. Kao En-hung and Sun Tan-ling are followers of General Wu Pei-fu, whilst Kao Liang-wei is favorably disposed towards General Tsao Kun. General Chang Shao-tseng is a friend of both General Tsao and General Wu. The other members of the cabinet are non-partisan, although Drs. Wang, Koo and Lo are more or less inclined to the side of the progressive elements in the country. This is the general line-up of the personnel of the new cabinet.

The first policy of the new cabinet was to find sufficient funds to tide over the Mid-Autumn Festival. After much negotiations the new Minister of Finance, who has really been working hard since his assumption of office, has succeeded in the flotation of the \$10,000,000 domestic loan with the Russian portion of the Boxer indemnity as security for payment of both interest and capital. On September 20 a presidential Mandate was issued authorizing the suspension of the whole Russian share of the Boxer indemnity upon the expiration of the period for the postponement of the payment. In July 1920 a part of the Russian share of the Boxer indemnity—amounting to some £690,000 or about two-thirds of the whole—was suspended. Payment of the other third was postponed for five years by an arrangement with the Allied countries prior to China's joining in the European war. As there is no government in Russia that is recognized by China, this fund cannot be paid to that country and therefore its payment has been further suspended in order to provide funds as security for the issue of the \$10,000,000 domestic loan.

On September 25, at a cabinet meeting it was decided to issue the domestic loan to be known as the 11th Year Eight Per Cent Short-term Domestic Loan, to be secured on the deferred Russian portion of the Boxer Indemnity. The following is a translation of the prospectus officially announced:

Article 1. The Chinese government proposes to issue this loan for the purposes of paying the urgent administrative expenses of the Central Government. The authorized amount of this issue shall be \$10,000,000. It shall be known as the Chinese government 8 per cent Short Term Loan of the 11th Year of the Republic.

Article 2. The rate of interest of these bonds shall be 8 percent per annum.

Article 3. The interest on these bonds shall be payable half yearly on May 31st and November 30th of each year.

Article 4. The term of these bond shall be five years from December 1st, 1922, to November 30th, 1927. The drawings for redemption shall take place half yearly, com-

mencing from May 31st, 1923, and ending November 30th, 1927. One-tenth of the total amount of this amount shall be drawn at each drawing. The above mentioned drawings shall take place in Peking on May 10th and November 10th of each year.

Article 5. Service of this loan shall be entrusted to the Inspector General of Customs, who will conduct it on the same lines as the service of the 7th Year Short Term loan of 1918. Funds for the payment of interest and repayment of principal shall be appropriated from the deferred portions of the Russian Boxer Indemnity in accordance with the amortization table herewith attached. These funds shall be held by the Inspector General of Customs in banks to be designated by him and the funds for the payment of principal and interest shall be handed to the Bank of China and Bank of Communications one month prior to the due date.

Article 6. The Ministry of Finance and the Bureau of Internal Loans shall authorize the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, and other substantial banks and merchantile houses outside of Peking to act as underwriters of this loan.

Article 7. The issue price of these bonds shall be 90 percent of the face value.

Article 8. The bonds of this issue shall be of the "bearer" variety.

Article 9. The bonds of this issue shall be of the three following denominations: \$100, \$1,000, and \$10,000.

Article 10. The bonds when they are due for repayment of principal and the matured coupons may be used as cash for payment of government taxes, Customs duties, and other government obligations.

Article 11. The above bonds may be used as guarantee funds of financial reserves of banks.

Article 12. The above bonds may be bought, sold, mortgaged or used as guaranty funds required by the government service.

Article 13. Any official or person concerned in the issue of the above bonds, who by any act damages the credit of the same, shall be punished in accordance with the regulations relating to the punishment for the damaging of the credit of national loans.

Article 14. Fifteen days prior to the day of repayment of principal or payment of interest on these bonds, the Ministry of Finance and the Bureau of Internal Loans, shall petition the president to appoint two auditors from the Bureau of Audit who shall inspect the account and funds for payment of principal and payment of interest. The auditors and the authorities of the Ministry of Finance and the Bureau of Internal Loans shall jointly superintend the drawing of the bonds for repayment.

Article 15. These regulations shall go into force from the date of promulgation.

There was attached a long table which was not possible to translate owing to the shortness of time of receipt before this service was issued.

The Chinese bankers refused to assist in the flotation of the loan unless they were officially acquainted with details concerning the use of the proceeds. After several conferences between the bankers and the financial authorities, the following distribution of the fund to be realized by the government from the sale of the bonds covering a period of four months was arranged:

(All numbers are in approximate figures)

A. Military Expenses

Offices	Amount	Amount to	Remarks
	Should be Paid Monthly	be Paid Monthly	
Troops Around the Vicinity of Metropolitan Area.....	\$ 531,000	\$ 372,000	The amount to be paid represents 70 percent. of the sum as submitted by the Ministry of War, the pay for the Yi Chen and other miscellaneous expenses being excepted.
All schools and other offices under the direct control of the War Ministry	150,000	75,000	Only 50 percent. of the sum due to be paid,

Gendarmes and Police Forces of the Metropolitan Area.....c.	490,000	343,000 70 percent. to be paid.
Guards of Presidential Office	14,000	10,000 70 percent. to be paid.

B. Administrative Expenses

Parliament - Two Houses	\$ 420,000	\$ 294,000 70 percent. to be paid.
Presidential Office...	100,000	50,000 50 percent. to be paid.
Cabinet and Offices...c.	126,800	63,400 50 percent. to be paid.
Bureau of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs and Offices	54,700	27,300 50% to be paid.
		Expenses for Mongolian and Tibetan School Included.
General Staff and Offices	97,500 c.	48,700 50% to be paid.
Ministry of Navy ...c.	72,600 c.	36,300 50% to be paid.
Ministry of Education and Offices	70,000	35,000 50% to be paid.
Eight Government Schools	220,000	154,000 70% to be paid.
Bureau of Rivers Conservancy	6,700 c.	3,300 50% to be paid.
Bureau of Conservancy for Rivers East of Peking.....	2,700 c.	1,300 50% to be paid.
Yamen of Military Inspector General for Chihli-Shantung and Honan	34,700 c.	17,300 50% to be paid.
Yamen of Vice-Military Inspector General for Chihli-Shantung and Honan.....	5,800 c.	2,900 50% to be paid.
Council of Discipline for Civil Officials	2,300 c.	1,100 50% to be paid.
Council of Discipline for Judicial Officials ...c.	1,900 c.	900 50% to be paid.
Railway Commission at Vladivostok.....	1,400	700 50% to be paid.
Eight Banners.....c.	419,000 c.	146,700 50% of 70% to be paid
East Tombs Guards.c.	5,600 c.	1,900 50% of 70% to be paid
West Tombs " ..c.	3,500 c.	1,200 50% of 70% to be paid
Mi Yun (Ming Tombs Guards).....c.	3,800 c.	1,300 50% of 70% to be paid
Ministry of Finance.c.	100,000 c.	50,000 50% to be paid.
Finance Readjustment Bureau.....c.	5,000 c.	2,500 50% to be paid.
National Financial Commission	8,900 c.	4,400 50% to be paid.
Ministry of War.....c.	82,400 c.	41,200 50% to be paid.
Kalgan Military Posts.....c.	1,200 c.	600 50% to be paid.
Unification Commission.....	50,000	5,000
Bureau of Urga and Kiachta Affairs.....	5,700	1,000
Office of Ching Dynasty Historian	13,900	4,000
Chiangchunfu.....c.	72,600	30,000
Ministry of Justice and Offices	189,800 c.	119,900
		The Ministry of Justice has income of its own. Except the courts in Manchuria, which are to be fully paid on account of their international relationship, all the other offices are to receive 40% of their expenses.
Aeronautical Department.....c.	160,000	48,000 Only 30% to be paid.
The Ching Household.....c.	200,000	30,000 Only 15% to be paid.
Ministry of Interior and Offices	108,900 c.	43,500 40% to be paid.
Bureau of Immigration.....c.	19,000	8,000
Minor Officials attached to the War Ministry	141,000	20,000
Court of Adjustment	20,580	
		The Court of Adjustment has held Paoshang property which can be used to defray its expenses now.

Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce and Offices	109,600	32,000 30% to be paid.
The Auditing Bureau	44,300	
		The expenses for this Bureau is to be supplied by the salt administration.

Bureau of Famine Loans	1,800	
Office for Bank of Agriculture and Industry	1,600	
Currency Bureau.....c.	20,800	
		This Bureau has its own income to defray its expenses.
Bureau of Internal Loans	7,000	
Kobdo Administrative Expenses.....	3,720	
Kiachta Administrative Expenses.....c.	3,600	
Uliasutai Administrative Expenses.....	3,720	
Ulianghai Administrative Expenses	3,720	
Urga Administrative Expenses.....	2,850	
Chinese Officials Residing in India	2,000	1,000
Foreign Advisers ...c.	22,000	22,000 Fully paid.

Total.....c. \$4,240,890 c. \$2,150,900

Debit Balance.....c. \$ 52,900

N. B. Many of the titles for offices are arbitrary translations.

The foregoing provides for the minimum financial needs of the various government departments during the months of September, October, November and December. The cabinet may be considered free from worry for a time—provided the militarists do not ask for payment of arrears. At the end of the year, the financial problem will again arise, and that probably will be the time for another cabinet change providing that the Wang cabinet is permitted to function for so long a time. It is extremely doubtful whether Dr. Wang will not be unmolested in his faithful performance of the cabinet duties during the next three months.

Of this, we are fairly certain. For the next three months there will be no financial collapse of the Peking Government. The \$10,000,000 loan, the proceeds from which have been judiciously distributed, has saved the situation. Furthermore, there should be no further threats of mutiny of soldiers or looting by the police. At one time it was feared that the unpaid soldiers and police, the guardians of peace in the Metropolis, who had not been paid for several months, might act contrary to the welfare of the community. This danger is now averted. Residents of Peking and its neighbourhood may have no fear of looting or mutinies before the end of the year.

If the Wang cabinet is permitted to function for some time, with the question of the immediate need of funds solved, it will be able to proceed with the tackling of the bigger questions such as the unification of the country, the carrying out of the promises made by the Chinese delegates to the Washington Conference and the development of a scheme whereby China's international financial problems may be solved, the abolition of militarism and the curtailment of troops, the making of a permanent constitution and finally the election of a new President to succeed President Li whose term will soon expire. Well-wishers of China wish the Wang cabinet well.

Peking, October 1, 1922.

Chinese Representation in Shanghai

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

THE municipality of Shanghai undoubtedly could be utilized as a training school for the municipal employees of the future cities of China. Many features of the city government in Shanghai are unsatisfactory and perhaps antiquated, but it must be admitted even by the most critical that the problems to be faced are difficult, the intricacies of extraterritorial jurisdiction are great, and that taken altogether the government of this city is the best in China. Chinese cities are almost entirely without municipal government and the question of city management is one of the future. But when the day arrives for the cities of China to govern themselves, the crucial question will be one of personnel and in the solution of this problem, the municipality of Shanghai can play an important part, for the younger men can be trained here for the job.

The first step in the direction of permitting Chinese to participate in the government of the International Settlement was the selection of an advisory committee of Chinese residents of the Settlement to be consulted by the Municipal Council on Chinese questions. Although this departure was the result of an agitation on the part of Chinese ratepayers for full representation on the council and the right to vote for councillors, attention must be called to the fact that previous to this, Chinese had been appointed members of certain committees, like that on education, which dealt with Chinese affairs. The first advisory committee consisted of prominent Chinese in Shanghai. The present committee is practically the same in personnel but shows a trace of local politics.

The method of selecting the advisory committee is absurd and will sooner or later bring this entirely noteworthy development in the civil life of this community into disrepute. An organization known as the Chinese Rate-payers Association conducts the elections for members of the Advisory Committee. I believe that the list is submitted to the Municipal Council and thence to the Consular Body via the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce. There is no assurance that every Chinese rate-payer has an opportunity to vote nor are there adequate safeguards to prevent those who live outside of the Settlement from voting. Since, from the Chinese standpoint, the advisory committee, its existence and its selection, can be little more than an habituating of Chinese to the routine of municipal affairs, it is rather unfortunate that a more careful and accurate method of selection has not been devised. Only one method can ever be altogether just and successful: the Municipal Council should conduct the election on the same basis and along the same methods as the election for Municipal Councillors is conducted. Lists should be prepared of all Chinese entitled to vote and such lists should be published in the *Municipal Gazette*. An opportunity to correct the list should be provided. Polling places should be located conveniently for the business in hand and the inspectors and tellers should be responsible men selected for the task by the Municipality. The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Rate-payers Association and similar organizations should have an opportunity to scrutinize the ballots to assist in the prevention of fraud and injustice. A Chinese who is not a rate-payer should not be

permitted to vote or to run for office or to hold office, and fraud should be made punishable by fine and imprisonment.

This may appear to some a useless expenditure of time and money for the selection of a body which has thus far meant so little in the actual conduct of the affairs of the city. But there is every indication that the Advisory Committee will sooner or later become an important adjunct to the government of this city. Take for instance two matters in which they can play a tremendous role: Soochow Creek and Whangpoo Conservancy. The Soochow Creek development, as necessary as it is to the growth of the city, is impeded because of the falsehoods which have been circulated by interested parties. A provincial conservancy board has been placed in charge of the work and has done nothing. The filth and stench of the Creek, the congestion of traffic daily call attention to the need for immediate and drastic action. But nothing is done because a vested interest is involved. Chinese business suffers more from the condition of Soochow Creek than do foreign interests, because Chinese business is more concerned with the usefulness of the Creek to transport native products to this market. Yet, the opposition to the work being done by an efficient body arises from the fear of the extension of foreign jurisdiction beyond its present limits. The Chinese do not believe that the foreigners would be sufficiently altruistic to effect an improvement without getting a return in land extension or the exercise of police jurisdiction in the districts improved. The foreigners on the other hand weary of this senseless suspicion and this futile opposition and an unfriendly atmosphere comes to be.

The advisory Committee could do much to better this situation. In the first place, as the chosen representatives of the Chinese people they should demand and obtain proof of the genuine good-will and disinterestedness of the foreigners in this particular matter. They should then go back to their own people and impress upon them the necessity of supporting a project by which they all benefit. It is ridiculous for a member of the Advisory Committee to say that he cannot advocate a measure which is so unpalatable to the Chinese people. If he cannot function honestly and frankly he should resign from the committee and make room for a braver man. The Council on the other hand, if it is sincere in its desire to have the Chinese population support its undertakings, should take every step to assure the Advisory Committee that any measures which it supports will be for the benefit of the Chinese and never to their detriment. The Committee should never be placed in a position which would cause it to lose the confidence of the Chinese people by whom they were selected.

It is no secret in Shanghai that the opposition to the Whangpoo Conservancy program arises from two sources: 1. the fanatical element among the younger Chinese who regard everything foreign as harmful to China; 2. the Chinese speculators who purchased large tracts of land at Woosung in the hope of port development there. The second group instigates and fosters the first. The Woosung land speculators, who are largely the same as the Pootung land speculators, planned for private wharves, godowns and buoys outside of Woosung. The Conservancy Board report favors public ownership of wharves, godowns and buoys and furthermore favors development in the vicinity of the Point rather than some twenty miles beyond the present business and industrial center. The land speculators are of course silent about the public-ownership features of

the conservancy board report. They say nothing about the fact that the Chinese people will benefit more from a modern port *owned and controlled by the Chinese government* than from wharves, godowns and buoys *owned and controlled by a handful of speculators*. They say nothing about the evil that must result to trade by the continued hogging of the river front by private individuals. They do not point to the fact that there is not a single modern terminus in the port of Shanghai and that the method of handling cargo is antiquated, expensive and an impediment to the development of the port. Their only outcry is against the development of the port under the auspices of the Chinese government by foreign engineers trained and experienced, at a time when there is not a single Chinese engineer capable of doing the work. Had they demanded that the foreigners train Chinese for the work while the job was being done so that other ports might be developed by trained and experienced Chinese engineers, their criticism would have been constructive and beneficial to China. Had they suggested that a larger representation be given to Chinese commercial interests on the Whangpoo Conservancy Board and the new Board to be created, their demands would have been just. But these criticism and demands which would have been of benefit of China have been overlooked: their only outcry has been to save the investments of private individuals.

Now the Chinese Advisory Committee can do a tremendous job in protecting the interests of the Chinese people on this issue. They might investigate the entire problem and issue an independent report setting forth the issues involved and the method for achieving the reforms suggested by the world's greatest engineers in a manner both efficient and fully protecting China's sovereignty. It is dangerous to the future of China that every constructive measure should be impeded by private, vested interests behind the mask of patriotism. Is it not possible for young China to exploit the best brains of the world irrespective of nationality during the process of reconstruction? Is it not possible to improve a river and develop a port without losing sovereignty? Is it not possible to punish Chinese vested interests by public exposure when they prevent progress as it has been to punish foreign vested interests when they ran counter to what the Chinese believed to be right? The Chinese Advisory Committee could make a valuable contribution to the reconstruction of China by replying to these questions effectively.

Great reforms in China will be effected slowly and through just such measures as the appointment of the Chinese Advisory Committee to the Shanghai Municipal Council. At present the committee means little either to the foreigners or the Chinese. Whether it will ever mean anything depends entirely upon the attitude the committee takes towards its work. The committee has almost been forgotten. Its election excited hardly any interest. Its activities are unknown. It would be a great pity indeed if this reconstructive measure went for naught because the committee did not make a place for itself in the sun. The place exists—is the committee big enough to find it?

WHO ARE THE TWELVE GREATEST LIVING CHINESE?

Chinese opinion on this subject appears to be considerably divided, for no less than 55 individuals were nominated for the honor in the ballots received on the first two days following the publication of the

Weekly Review containing the announcement of the competition. All of the ballots received with the exception of three were from Chinese residing in Shanghai. The persons who have been honored with nominations to China's "Hall of Fame," are in all lines of work and include doctors, teachers, engineers, journalists, officials (both present and past), generals, bankers, philanthropists, manufacturers, and one actor. The names of those who have been nominated with the votes received are printed herewith. In practically all cases the names are given in both English and Chinese, the exceptions being from ballots written in English where up the time of going to press it was impossible to obtain the correct Chinese name. The list follows:

CHANG CHIEN	(張 賽)	3
CHANG CHING KIANG	()	1
CHEN CHIUNG MING	(陳 炯 明)	3
CHEN, K. P.	(陳 光 甫)	3
CHIANG MON LING	(蔣 夢 麟)	1
CHIN YUN PENG	(靳 雲 鵬)	1
CHOW TSU CHI	(周 自 齊)	1
CHANG PO LING	(張 伯 令)	1
GEN. CHANG TSO LING	(張 作 霖)	2
CHANG KIA NGAU	(張 嘉 璈)	1
DANG SAM PAK	()	1
DUNG KAN	(董 康)	1
FANG YUEN LIEN	(范 源 瀛)	4
GEN. FENG YU HSIANG	(馮 玉 祥)	6
GOW EN HUNG	(高 恩 洪)	1
HSIUNG HSI LING	(熊 希 齡)	1
HSU, GEORE. CHIEN	(徐 謙)	3
HU HAN MING	(胡 漢 民)	1
HU LIN	(胡 林 政 之)	1
HU SUH	(胡 適)	2
WANG YIN PEI	(黃 炎 培)	1
KAN CHU NAM	(簡 照 南)	1
KOO, WELLINGTON V. K.	(顧 維 鈞)	5
LI HOU CHI	(李 厚 基)	1
LI LIEH CHUN	(李 烈 鈞)	2
LI SHEK TSUNG	()	1
LI YUAN HUNG	(黎 元 洪)	5
LIU, C. S.	(劉 景 山)	1
LIN BOON KENG	(林 文 慶)	1
MEI LAN FANG	(梅 蘭 芳)	1
MOH, H. Y.	(穆 藕 初)	5
QUO TAI CHI	(郭 泰 祺)	1
NIEH, C. C.	(聶 雲 臺)	4
SUNG HAN CHANG	(宋 漢 章)	3
SUN HUNG YI	(孫 洪 伊)	1
SUN YAT SEN	(孫 中 山)	8
SZE, ALFRED SAO-KE	(施 肇 基)	4
SUN FO	(孫 武)	1
TAN KAN KEE	()	1
TAN YEN KAI	(譚 延 闓)	1
TAN CHI YAO	(唐 繼 堯)	1
TANG SHAO-YI	(唐 紹 儀)	5
TONG, HOLLINGTON K.	(董 顯 光)	1
TSAI YUAN PEI	(蔡 元 培)	5
MARSHALL TUAN CHI JUI	(段 祺 瑞)	3
TING, V. K.	()	1
WANG CHUN HUI	(王 寵 惠)	10
WANG YU TSE	(王 毓 蓀)	1
WU, C. C.	(伍 朝 樞)	2
WU LIEN TEH	(伍 連 德)	3
GEN. WU PEI FU	(吳 佩 孚)	5
WANG, C. T.	(王 正 廷)	2
YANG CHONG PAK	()	1
YEN HSI SHAN	(閻 錫 山)	3
YEN, W. W.	(顏 惠 慶)	1
YUI, DAVID Z. T.	(余 日 章)	3

Tsingtao and the Shantung Railway*

BY S. NAKAZAWA

TSINGTAO was a small fishing village in 1897 when occupied by Germany. Only a few fishing craft could ride at anchor, the coastal trade around the Kiaochow Bay being chiefly transacted at Ta-fu-tou, a seaport about five miles southwest from Kiaochow. Nu-kukou, Hung-shih-yai and Tsang-kou ranked next in the order named.

As soon as she occupied Tsingtao, Germany commenced, in accordance with well laid plans, to erect a city and to stretch an invading railway right away into the interior. At the same time she constructed the Tsingtao harbor and connected it with the railway. Needless to say, Tsingtao itself had no natural market around it. It was built upon small hills, rocks and valleys. This is why Germany accommodated Tsingtao with a great vein, the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, and two eyes, the Great Harbor and the Small Harbor. Construction work on the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway was commenced in 1899. The railway between Tsingtao and Kiaochow, 46 miles in length, was completed in March 1900. The whole line, through to Tsinan, was completed in 1904. This is to say Germany spent five years and many million marks in the construction of the railway.

It was about ten years before the first 7½ percent dividend was declared. During that time the company surmounted many difficulties in the operation of the railway and revised the freight rates and passenger fares many times.

Statistics showing business of the Shantung Railway 1905 to 1913:

Year	Number of Passengers Carried	Tons of Freight Carried	Total Income (In Mex. Dollars)
1905	803,527	310,482	1,911,189
1906	846,840	381,649	2,164,360
1907	896,027	409,430	2,355,696
1908	828,735	486,981	2,599,939
1909	641,279	696,280	3,409,689
1910	654,128	769,192	3,730,342
1911	909,665	717,189	3,581,035
1912	1,230,043	852,001	4,239,664
1913	1,317,438	946,610	4,130,160

List of Vessels Entered and Cleared at Port of Tsingtao 1904 to 1912:

Year	Number of Vessels	Tonnage
1904	355	391,474
1905	415	431,474
1906	437	492,799
1907	497	551,964
1908	446	692,968
1909	519	821,563
1910	555	1,070,701
1911	618	1,071,869
1912	785	1,199,875

Measures employed to force the growth of Tsingtao.

Freight collected for railway by discriminative taxation.

It is estimated that when the Germans occupied Tsingtao the value of the annual junk trade of the ports of Kiaochow Bay was: Tafutou, \$6,000,000; Kukukou, \$1,000,000, and Tsungkou and Hungshihyai \$400,000 to \$500,000. Against the protest and entreaties of the traders of the district, the Germans, under the pretext of obtaining revenues for public benefit, including the education of the Chinese, imposed a tax upon the junk trade in the ports of Tafutou, Nukukou, Tsungkou and Shantzekou. This new tax became effective in September 1908, and the ports of the bay not named above were not subject to it.

The taxation was illegal from the standpoint of impartiality and when the location of the taxed ports with reference to Tsingtao is noted, it will be plainly seen that the purpose of the Germans in imposing the tax was to force the junk trade into Tsingtao in order to furnish business for the harbor and railway.

To show how this taxation operation worked let us suppose that one basket (160 catties) of peanut oil was being shipped from Kiaochow to Tsingtao. By railway the freight charge was 50 copper coins. By the Junk route the charges were:

Cartage Kiaochow to Tafutou	22 copper coins.
Junk freight, Tafutou to Tsingtao	20 " "
New Tax	10 " "
	50 " "

It will thus be seen that the junk transportation, without the new tax was 8 coppers cheaper per basket (160 catties) than the railway transportation. The tax on the junk trade was raised and lowered to meet the varying needs of the situation, being raised during the seasons when the farmers were not busy. When the charges on the two routes were about the same the Chinese naturally preferred the railway, that being safer and quicker by far. The result of this tax was that the trade of the ports along the bay soon fell away to almost nothing, that of Tafutou decreasing to \$20,000 per annum, Nukukou to \$70,000 and Tsangkou to \$70,000 and Hungshihyai \$30,000.

The junk passenger traffic was also finally taken by the railway. At first the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway charged 20 cents for a third class passage between Tsingtao and Tsangkou. It later increased the fare to 30 cents and still later lowered it to 10 cents which is the present fare. Before the construction of the railway persons traveling between Tsangkou and Tsingtao had either to walk or to be ferried by junk, this was not altered by the opening of the railway because the junk fare was only 5 to 7 cents, while it was 20 to 30 cents by train. People traveled on foot or by junk just as before. Finally, in order to compete with the junk passenger trade the railroad fare was decreased to 10 cents as stated above. Needless to say the railway passenger traffic between the two points thereupon increased enormously, that section of the line rising to second in rank in point of passengers carried. The railway fare between Tsangkou and Tsingtao was: First class, 70 cents; second class, 40 cents; third class, 10 cents.

Close connection of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway seems to have commenced sometime in 1910. The first step of this connection was accomplished by inviting a well-founded, well-trained and experienced forwarding firm on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway to come to Tsingtao and establish its head office. The invitation was accepted and the firm started to work, under the watchful instruction of the German officials, upon the problem of obtaining satisfactory connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. The firm which came to Tsingtao under the invitation of the Germans was the Yulai Company. This firm has more than forty branches along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the Lung-Hai Railway, the Shanghai-Ningpo Railway and the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway. It is a joint stock company of \$500,000 capital. S. C. Hsu, present vice-minister of communications and ex-president of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, and Y. P. Ching ex-premier are large stockholders in the Yulai Company. The company is represented by C. C. Ting who is closely related to S. C. Hsu, the former president of the Republic of China. The Yulai Company was given the special privilege of selling opium to the Chinese in the leased territory in exchange for its service in obtaining satisfactory connections with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and its facilitating certain arrangements between the German officials and in Tsingtao and the Peking government. C. C. Ting, under the special instructions of the German officials, was quite successful in making satisfactory arrangements with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

There used to be many expert station thieves on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway station in Tsinan. Their business was to steal small quantities of peanuts, rice, cereals or peanut oil by opening each package and closing it with such skill that the theft could not be detected. They came to the station and plied their trade only when merchandise was piled out of the doors awaiting transshipment to the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway. Because of the operations of these thieves all peanuts and rice had to be repacked and reweighed before being loaded upon the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway cars. Of course this was quite troublesome, and in a way checked the expansion of Tsingtao. Thinking that connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway lines under which through carload shipments could be made over the two lines would please business men by saving the said trouble, time and labor of repacking and reweighing the merchandise at the station in Tsinan and finally help the growth of Tsingtao, the German officials in Tsingtao utilized the Yulai Company, or rather Mr. Ting, the manager, and had him privately arrange for the connection with the Peking government through S. H. Chou and others. When the private arrangement was accomplished the German authorities opened negotiations with the Peking government regarding the connection of the two railways and easily obtained what they wanted, namely, advantageous arrangements for the exchange of rolling stock facilitating through shipments.

* (The following article which is a translation, appeared in the January 8-13, 1922, issues of the Japanese daily newspaper published in Tsingtao.)

To our great regret this arrangement was interrupted upon the Japanese occupation of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway.

Prior to the opening of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, the junk trade of the Kiaochow Bay ports with Shanghai, Fukien, Ningpo, Haichow, Antung, and so forth was prosperous. After the opening of the railway much of the freight from the interior of Shantung province was unloaded at Kiaochow station, carried to Tafutou and exported from that port by junk to Shanghai and other places. This practice naturally stood in the way of the prosperity of Tsingtao. The matter was remedied by freight tariff.

The following is an example that shows the operation of the revised tariff.

Revised tariff for freight upon the Tzu Chuan coal for stations in the leased territory (unit, carload of 15 tons).

1. Chi-lan-chuang station	\$94
2. Kiaochow	95
3. Li-ko-chuang	96
4. Kiao-tung	96
5. Lan-tsuan	93
6. Nan-chuan	90
7. Cheng Yang	84
8. Nu-ku-kou	78
9. Tsangkou, Tsufang Harbor and Tsingtau stations	60

Tsangkou, Tsufang and harbor are suburbs of Tsingtao.

Tsingtao station is forty-six miles further from the Tze Chuan coal mines than Kiaochow station, yet the price of a carload of coal delivered at Tsingtao was by the revised tariff made \$35 cheaper than a carload of coal delivered at Kiaochow.

This policy was, of course, applied to other merchandise and as the result the export trade of Tafutou sickened and finally almost died out.

The present freight rates of the Shantung Railway are about the same as the rates resulting from the third revision of the German rates. The present rates are still influenced by the above described policy of forcing the prosperity of Tsingtao by checking exports from other Kiaochow Bay ports.

Other methods for gathering freight for the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway:

(A) Rebate System

To encourage railway transportation a rebate system put into force at the following rate:

For an application of more } 10 percent of the regular
than three up to six freight cars } freight charge was refunded
at a time..... } ed.

For an application for more } 20 percent of the regular
than six freight cars at a time } freight charge was refunded.

Advantage of this rebate was at first used only by forwarding firms, but gradually it became known and the railway obtained much business as a result. When the freight transportation reached the desired volume the rebate plan was abolished.

(B) Construction of Country Roads

In order to facilitate the transportation of freight from the countryside to the stations along the road the railway officials repaired or constructed country roads from railway stations such as Kiaochow, Kaomi, Weihien, Tsingchow and Choushun, and so forth to neighboring villages and towns. This plan in time assisted the business of the railway.

(C) Temporary Rates for Certain Freight Only

The railway found that the Chinese merchants would not bother with a carload shipment which gave them a profit of say about \$20. Suppose for example a carload (15 tons) of Kaoliang was worth \$1,000 at Tsinan while it was worth \$1,060 at Kaomi and that the freight and all expenses of shipping the carload from Tsinan to Kaomi amounted to \$60. Since there would have been no profit in such a shipment, no transactions would have taken place. In such cases the railway made reductions of \$20 per carload for Kaoliang only, and for transportation from Tsinan to Kaomi only, for a limited period of time. This gave a profit of \$20 per carload of Kaoliang to merchants who sold it at Kaomi. It not only benefited business but livened up traffic for the railway during dull seasons.

The Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway competes strongly with the Tientsin-Pukow Line, which connects two of the largest commercial centers of China, Tientsin and Shanghai, the former cuts the latter at right angles. It is, therefore, only natural that the Tientsin-Pukow Line should take steps against the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway, which gathers the Shanghai products at the very center of the province, Tsinan, and takes them down to Tsingtao.

The so-called northern part of the Tientsin-Pukow Line, between Hanchuang and Tientsin, constructed on German

loans, was in the sphere of influence of Germany until the Japanese-German war, when Great Britain, taking advantage of the opportunity took it as her sphere of influence along with the other half of the line, on the excuse that the line was originally constructed under nonseparable agreement. Since then the Tientsin-Pukow Line which is nominally a government railway, has been managed entirely by Great Britain, who persuaded China to employ more than ten British railway experts in the engineering department and the head offices of the line. It is a well known fact that Great Britain, thus, succeeded in utilizing the railway for extension and protection of her commercial influence more than she did for the promotion of profit of the railway.

The total of loans upon Chinese railways by powers is about \$1,000,000,000; more than 40 percent of it being loaned by Great Britain. Britain, meddled with or guided the management of security of the railways to see that China would repay the loan and interest. The method which she (Great Britain) learned by suffering many long and hard experiences in her colonies nearly all over the world is the very paragon for Japan to learn.

It is an undeniable fact that Great Britain has been and is doing her utmost to encourage and promote the Tientsin-Pukow Line for the commerce in the sphere of her influence. The Shantung Railway must study British methods thoroughly and adopt the best parts of them, which are as follows: (1) The policy followed by the Tientsin-Pukow Line for concentrating freight for Shanghai and Tientsin and (2) items which must be considered further.

Foreign Population of China Fluctuates

The number of foreigners in China and of foreign firms in the country is constantly increasing. In 1912 there were 2,328 foreign firms in China while in 1921 the returns showed 9,511 firms. The population figures for the same years gave 144,754 and 240,769 respectively. Some of the increases are naturally abnormal such as those for the Russians, which include a refugee population, whose return to Russia is likely to occur as soon as economic conditions make it possible. Again, Japan's occupation of Tsingtao and her activities in Manchuria have increased the Japanese population and the number of firms in those places. The year 1922 will probably bring with it a decrease in the number of both Japanese and Russians in China.

The year 1919 saw a tremendous increase in the number of foreigners in China. For that year, the total number of foreigners was 350,991 with 8,015 firms. That was the boom year immediately after the war, but before the world depression had hit the Orient. The following year, the total foreign population in China saw a decrease to 326,069 persons, with 7,275 firms.

The Japanese have been steadily gaining. The growth may be indicated by the following figures.

	Firms	Population
1912	773	75,210
1915	2,189	101,589
1919	4,878	171,485
1921	6,141	144,434

Great Britain's interests showed the same increase up to 1920 and a similar decrease during the past two years:

1912	592	8,690
1915	599	8,641
1919	644	13,234
1921	703	9,298

The United States showed no increase after 1919, the increase both in firms and in population being steadily upward:

1912	133	3,868
1915	157	4,716
1919	314	6,600
1921	412	8,230

France, however, shows a decrease in population in 1913 and that in spite of the fact that a large number of French must be employed in the French Concessions in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, etc. in work connected with their management. The figures for France are:

1912	107	3,133
1915	102	1,645
1919	171	4,409
1921	222	2,453

In some cases the figures for the number of firms for certain nationalities cannot be accepted as altogether representing the commercial strength of that country. The system of proteges, which makes it possible for a Ningpo or Canton Chinese suddenly to become a subject of a Western European country and thus evade the laws of China, embarrasses the statistician as much as it places the foreigner in a ridiculous position vis-a-vis the Chinese.—*Trans-Pacific* (Tokio) September issue.

Raw Silk Imports into U. S. Make New High Record

The persistent growth of popularity of silk manufacturers in the United States is illustrated, according the *Trade Record* of The National City Bank of New York, by the fact that the quantity of raw silk imported in the fiscal year just ended is greater than in any other year in the history of America's import trade. The quantity of "raw silk reeled from the cocoon" imported in the fiscal year ending with June, 1922, was 48,179,000 pounds, valued at G. \$300,000,000, while the highest record in any earlier fiscal year was that of 1920 when the quantity imported was 47,127,000 pounds. The value of the unmanufactured silk imported, including raw silk in skeins, waste, and cocoons, was in the fiscal year 1922 \$307,283,000 against \$190,320,000 in 1921, and this total of 1922 has only been exceeded in one fiscal year, 1920. The total value of unmanufactured silk imported into the United States in the last dozen years for use in American factories is in round terms \$2,000,000,000.

Practically all of this big importation of unmanufactured silk is for use in our own factories which turned out in 1919, the latest year for which official statistics are available, \$685,000,000 worth of silk goods against \$254,000,000 in 1914 and \$197,000,000 in 1909.

This big increase in the demand for an exclusively foreign product—for of course we produce no raw silk in the United States—is illustrated by the fact that the quantity of raw silk imported in 1913 was but 26,000,000 pounds, advancing to 34,000,000 in 1918, 47,000,000 in 1920, and as above indicated 48,179,000 in 1922. The total for the year just ended is far in excess of the immediately preceding year when the quantity stood at only 29,463,000 pounds. Practically all of this big importation of raw silk comes from the other side of the globe, chiefly from Japan; the total quantity of raw silk as reeled from the cocoon imported from Japan in 1922 was 38,590,000 pounds; from China 7,329,000; from Italy 1,613,000, and from all other countries 647,000 pounds. The silk from Japan in 1922 totaled, in value, \$249,000,000; China \$39,000,000, and from Italy a little less than \$9,000,000. These figures relate only to the class designated as "raw silk in skeins reeled from the cocoon" and do not include the waste silk which amounted in the fiscal year 1922 to nearly \$7,000,000 value.

This big growth in our production of silk goods is leading other countries to look to the United States for silk manufactures. The total value of silk manufactures exported from this country in the fiscal year 1922 was over \$10,000,000, and while materially less in value than in immediately preceding years is four times as much as in the year preceding the war when the total exports of silk manufactures of all kinds were but \$2,400,000. The value of silk wearing apparel exported in the fiscal year 1921 was over \$7,000,000 and of "broad silks" about 5½ million dollars. No details are available as to the countries to which our silk manufactures were exported in 1922 or 1921, but the official figures for the calendar year 1920 show that of the nearly \$9,000,000 worth of silk dress goods exported in that year, 3½ million dollars worth went to Canada, over a million dollars worth to Mexico, and more than a million dollars worth to South America, while of the \$11,000,000 worth of silk wearing apparel exported in that year, nearly \$2,000,000 worth went to England, over 1½ million dollars to Canada, 1½ million dollars to Argentina and slightly more than 1 million dollars worth to Australia. The value of silk manufactures exported from the United States in the last decade approximates in round terms \$100,000,000.

Far East Steamship Lines Post Cash to Bind Rate Pact

Representatives of the Atlantic Far Eastern steamship freight conference early in September at a meeting in New York reached an affirmative agreement that each line should post a cash forfeit of G. \$25,000 to insure stability of rates. Eleven steamship companies were declared to have signified their intentions of signing the formal document. Included among the lines which the spokesman of the conference said had agreed to the plan were Robert Dollar Company; Houlder, Wier & Boyd; Norton Lilly; Funch, Edye & Co.; Furness, Withy & Co.; the Tampa Inter-ocean Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Barber Lines, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Suzuki & Co. The United States Shipping Board was also represented, and was in accord with the decision of the body. The action of the lines out of the Atlantic to the Far East were to be shortly followed by a similar procedure on the part of the lines operating out of Pacific Coast ports, according to the announcement. This assertion was strengthened by the fact that some of the lines declared to be in the agreement on the Atlantic are also heavily operating out of ports on the other side of the continent.

British Loan of £2,000,000 to Canton Government

According to a *Reuter* dispatch from Canton, dated October 9, Chung Hsiao-nan, commissioner of finance at Canton, has announced to the Kwangtung provincial assembly the acceptance of a loan from British bankers to the amount of £2,000,000 issued at 87½ with interest at 7 percent, repayment in 10 years with the Wine and Tobacco Tax of Kwangtung province as security. The purpose of the loan, according to the statement is for currency reform, providing a reserve for depreciated notes, strengthening the Provincial bank and improving the equipment of the government mint.

The *Eastern News Agency*, a Japanese news gathering organization gives the following details regarding the loan.

Chen Shih-ju, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung announced, through Chung Hsiao-nan, the Director of the Board of Finance of Kwangtung, on the 7th instant, the text of the loan agreement between the Canton Government and the England, France and China Corporation for a sum of £2,000,000. The agreement is as follows:—

(1) Parties in the agreement:—

Chung Hsiao-nan, the Director of the Board of Finance who represents Chen Shih-ju, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, on one part and England, France and China Corporation on the other part.

(2) Name of the loan:—Currency loan of 7½ percent, of Canton Provincial Government of 1922.

(3) Amount: £2,000,000.

(4) Actual payment: at 87½ percent of the face value.

(5) Interest: at 7½ percent, per annum, payment of interest to be made each half year, counting from the date of the issue of bonds.

(6) Securities: the revenue of the tax on tobacco, wines and spirits. If there be any shortage it will be met by the Canton Provincial Government of Canton Board of Finance from other sources of revenue.

(7) Repayment will be paid in cash within six months after the agreement is entered in three instalments, namely one quarter after 30 days, another quarter after sixty days and the two quarters after six months.

(8) Terms:—Ten years and the first repayment of the loan will be made in the first half year of the 5th year counting from the date of the issue of the loan, and a further repayment will be made each half year.

(9) The use of the loan:—The minting of silver coins at the mint.

(10) Supervision:—The England, France and China Corporation will appoint one auditor in the Provincial Bank of Canton and one expert in the Mint.

(11) The England, France and China Corporation holds the priority to give a further loan of £6,000,000 for the same purpose for the term of six years from the date of the signing of this agreement.

(12) In case there be any unforeseen obstruction to issue the loan, the England, France and China Corporation shall notify the Canton authorities of particulars within 45 days.

(13) In case the England, France and China Corporation fails to carry out the agreement, the said corporation has to pay a fine of £3,000 to the Canton authorities, and in case the Canton authorities fail to carry out the agreement, they have to pay the same sum to the said Corporation.

(14) The agreement is duly signed by Chen Shih-ju, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, Liu Yueh-lin, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and Chung Hsiao-nan, the Director of the Board of Finance of Kwangtung, and a copy has been sent to the British Consulate-General.

The only comment on the above loan from Chinese sources that has appeared to date was in the *Shanghai Gazette* the personal organ of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. This appeared on October 10, the Chinese national holiday and read as follows:

"Yesterday we published a special cable from Canton which stated that the real object of the loan was to replenish Chen Chiung-ming's war-chest. If that is so, and there is no reason to doubt the report in view of the known facts of the situation in Canton, the loan of British money to Chen Chiung-ming at this moment is certain to be interpreted in the sense of British backing of Chen Chiung-ming as well as British endorsement of the morally indefensible coup which enabled him to overthrow the Constitutional Government at Canton. It is further to be borne in mind that the regime set up by Chen Chiung-ming at Canton is not recognised even by the Peking administration. We venture to bring this point of view to the attention of the British Consul-General at Canton, without whose approval no British loan to Chen Chiung-ming can go through."



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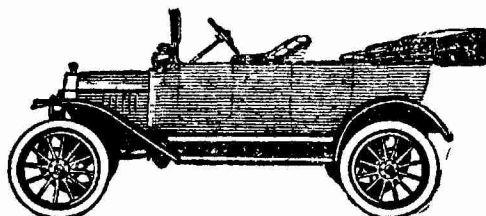
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Views In Review

(Contributed)

Greece runs freely when Turkey gobbles up Thrace.

The new tariff is sufficiently elastic that business will have to stretch some to meet it.

Harding says the American merchant fleet is growing stronger but the drinks are not.

Prohibitionists booted booze out of business but the wets bootlegged it back in again.

A woman's mind usually is easily read if her lips are thoroughly red, so with a man's nose.

We hardly know what is the object of all this trouble in Europe but are convinced that Thrace is the subject.

When an English gentleman of 84 and a girl of 83 were wedded they signed a certificate stating they both were "of age."

Recent legislation by the U. S. Congress affecting alien wives will come near making Dan Cupid patronize the home industry.

We have heard much of the Ford auto-biography, and we wonder who in the world has written a biography of a Ford auto.

London editors are complaining that Britain has lost the fruits of the Great War. They have been replaced by a meat dish.

An English jurist has found that women speak the truth more than men, and so does more wool grow on black sheep than white.

When Chinese politicians talk of the need for a navy they recognize the fact that this country is always in deep water with its warring.

Someone down in Mississippi has discovered that jazz music makes bricklayers work faster. It always did make people want to sling more bricks.

The skipper on a Shipping Board vessel was laid off for breaking the speed limit, and now to stop this reckless driving the boats are to be made dry.

We gather from comments on politics in the U. S. A. that the question is whether Harding will get four years more or the party will be doomed for life.

When we hear a lot of talk as to getting the Philippines to grow America's chewing gum supply we see the hand of the schemers who want the Islands to stick to Uncle Sam.

When we read reports of the departure of large numbers of radical socialistic laborers from the United States for Russia we are reminded that the country would be far better off if long ago capital had told them to go to some place like that.

Men and Events

A daughter, was born to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Tucker, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, 30 Route Pichon, on Wednesday morning, October 11.

F. H. Clark, special technical adviser to the Ministry of Communications, Peking, who has been on leave at his home in Baltimore, Maryland, has returned to China.

Mrs. J. B. Powell, and children expect to sail for Shanghai from San Francisco on November 2, after an extended visit with her parents and relatives at Hannibal, Mo.

Victor C. Hall, manager of the Robert Dollar offices in Manila, passed through Shanghai last week on his way to America on furlough. Mrs. Hall and children accompanied him.

George A. Heyburn, Oriental manager of the Admiral Line, has been seriously ill at the Shanghai General Hospital during the last five weeks, suffering from typhoid fever and other complications. Mr. Heyburn is reported to be recovering slowly.

A number of new men recently arrived in Shanghai for the British-American Tobacco Company. They are: J. Y. Gayle, Urbana, Virginia; C. R. Brown, New York City; C. H. Davis, Raleigh, North Carolina; and J. K. M. Newton of Newport News, Virginia.

J. C. Tolles of the passport, immigration, and registration office of the United States Consulate, left on Friday, October 6, on the *s. s. President Wilson*, for the United States on furlough. He was accompanied by Mrs. Tolles and daughter.

Dr. J. B. Fearn, of the Shanghai General Hospital, left for a four weeks trip to North China, on Saturday, October 7. Dr. Fearn plans to spend sometime in Tientsin and Peking before going to Hankow, returning to Shanghai by steamer.

Figures supplied by the Department of Commerce of the United States government place the total value for the year 1921 of American exports to the United Kingdom at G. \$942,181,000, and of British exports to the United States at G. \$238,635,000.

Mrs. B. W. Fleisher, wife of Mr. Fleisher, editor and publisher of the *Japan Advertiser* and *Trans-Pacific*, Tokio, accompanied by her daughters, Misses Marion and Simone, returned to Japan after a six months trip in America, on the *s. s. President Taft*, recently.

C. L. Bartlett arrived in China on the *s. s. President Grant*, enroute to Peking to become attached to the Peking Union Medical College as an instructor in pathology. Mr. Bartlett is from South Bend, Indiana, and is accompanied by Mrs. Bartlett and two children.

George R. Coleman, vice-president and general manager of Elbrook, Incorporated, importers, engineers and exporters with office at 51 Kiangse Road, Shanghai, returned from a three weeks business trip to Peking last week. Mr. Coleman plans to be in Shanghai until next spring.

Tong Pao-tung, formerly connected with the Chihli River Conservancy Bureau at Tientsin, is in Shanghai this week on business, and is making a special study of the cotton industry in this section. He is making his home with his father, formerly compradore with Dodwell and Company.

Miss Anne Singleton, has arrived in Shanghai to be a member of the staff in the American-Consulate General. Miss Singleton during the war was a secretary attached to General Pershing's headquarters and formerly was secretary to Myron T. Herrick, when he was U. S. Ambassador to France.

F. Olof Cudlipp, formerly with the W. R. Grace Company in the New York and Calcutta offices, arrived in Shanghai recently to be an assistant to J. Harold Dollar of the Robert Dollar Company, Shanghai. Mr. Cudlipp is accompanied by Mrs. Cudlipp and daughter and they are at present stopping at the Bickerton Hotel.

The Portuguese residents of Shanghai celebrated their national holiday last Thursday, October 5, with exercises held at the Portuguese Consulate on Weihaiwei Road. The raising of the flag took place at the consulate in the morning, followed by an official reception held by Consul-General Casanova at the consulate.

Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, Shanghai, who has been in Tientsin for sometime presiding at a term of court, is expected to arrive in Shanghai this week. Judge Lobingier will resume sittings of the American Court here about October 15. He concludes his term of court at Tientsin about October 9, but plans to spend several days in Peking before proceeding to Shanghai.

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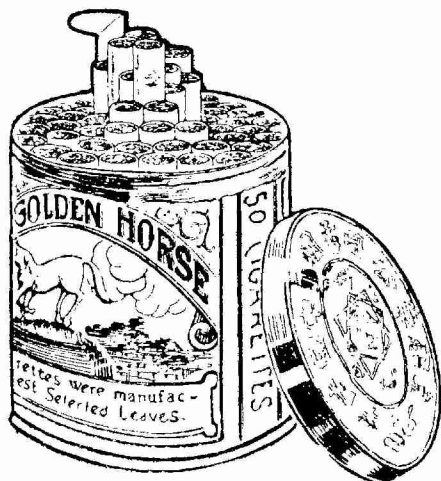
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金馬香煙

Leonard G. Husar, United States District Attorney, Shanghai, who has been in North China during the past month and appeared in trials held before the United States Court for China at Tientsin, returned to Shanghai on Wednesday, October 4. One of the duties of Mr. Husar while in the North was to watch the interests in the tramways suit brought by an American firm in Mukden, and afterwards went to Peking to investigate the death of a Marine officer, Chief Electrician B. Quinn.

The engagement was announced on Saturday, October 7, at the home of Mrs. Robinson, 658 Avenue Haig, of John Stauffer Potter and Miss Edna Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Booker of Los Angeles, California. Mr. Potter is a member of the staff of Andersen, Meyer and Company, Shanghai. Miss Booker has been in China for the past two years on the reportorial staff of the *Shanghai Gazette* and later with the *China Press*. She has also been representative in China, during the last year, of the *International News Syndicate*.

Judge Charles Sumner Lobingier, of the United States Court for China, will complete, this month, twenty years service as a Judge, nine years of which he has been in China. In commemoration of his long and faithful service, the Far Eastern American Bar Association, the American Association of China, the American Chamber of Commerce, and the American University Club, are giving a dinner in his honor at the French Club on the evening of Monday, October 23, at 8 o'clock. Ladies are invited. After the dinner there will be dancing.

The American University Club of China will give a luncheon at the Carlton Cafe on Saturday, October 14, at 12:15 o'clock in honor of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China. Addresses will be made by Dr. Reinsch and Sung Han-chang, manager of the Bank of China, and chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Members of the club are requested to bring friends and ladies are to attend. A late report from Hankow says Dr. Reinsch is seriously ill at the International Hospital there and may not be able to come to Shanghai.

J. Eichwald, manager of the Koster Company of Shanghai and San Francisco returned this week from a business trip to the United States. While in America Mr. Eichwald visited in San Francisco, Chicago, New York and other places. Business conditions in the United States, according to Mr. Eichwald are still abnormal due chiefly to the labor situation. The coal and railroad strikes, although settled temporarily, were settled practically at war-time wage rates, and until there has been a general readjustment, business conditions will not return to normalcy.

The "China Trade Act," recently passed by the American Congress and signed by President Harding, although the first legislation of the kind ever enacted by the American government regulating the trade of its nationals in China was not the first "China Trade Act," by any means. The first China Trade Act on record, according to the *Encyclopaedia Sinica* was passed by the British government on April 22, 1834 when the East India Company ceased to exist. It was entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Trade to India and China," and provided that the superintendent of British trade in China might be empowered by orders in council to create a court of law for trying offences committed by British subjects in Chinese territory.

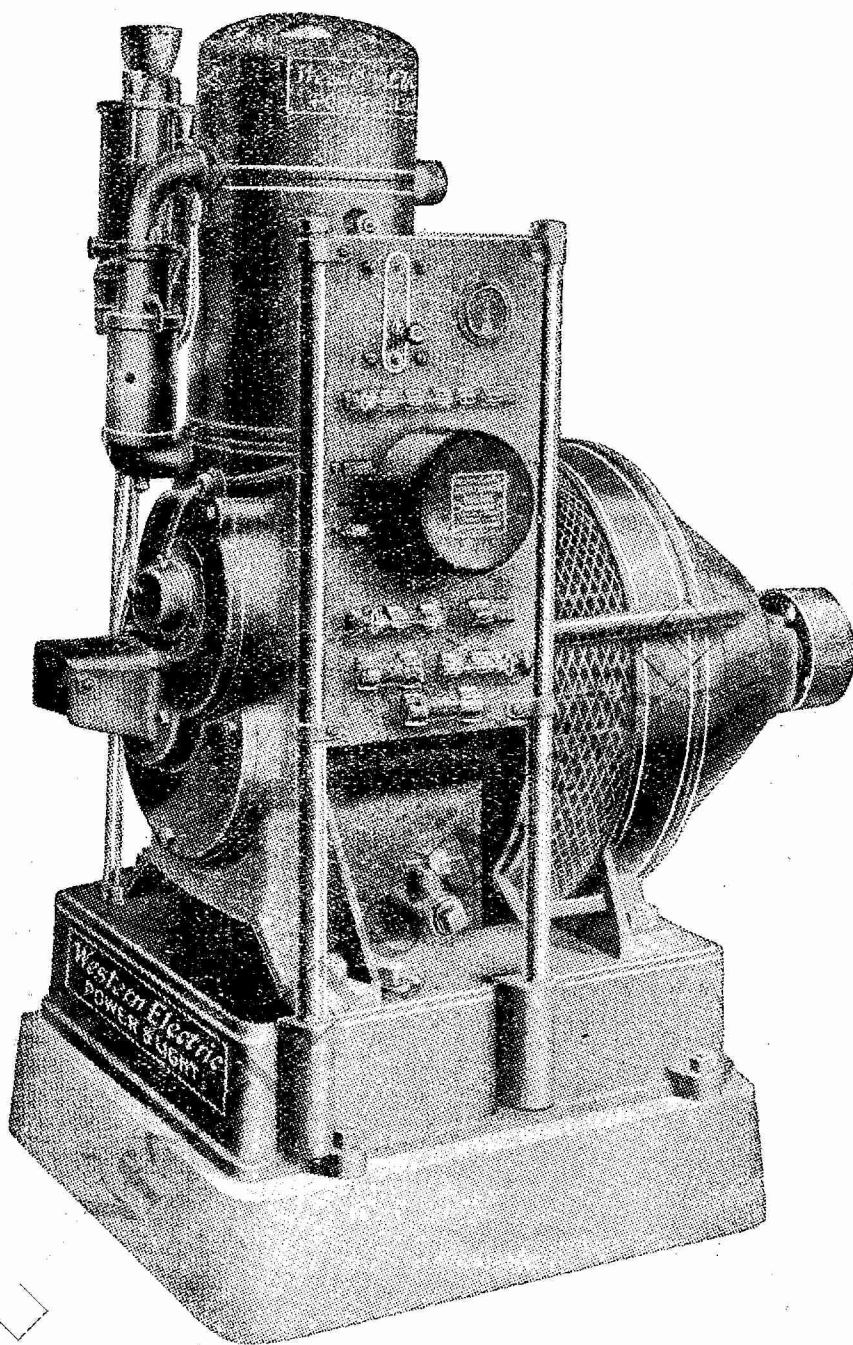
American Labor to Develop Russian "Kuzbas" Region in Siberia

According to the Russian *Rosta News Service* four parties of American laboring men have arrived in Russia for the purpose of developing the Kuzbas region in Siberia. The Kuzbas region is located about midway between Moscow and Vladivostok in the Kuznets basin. It is south of Tomsk and is bounded on its northern edge by the Trans-Siberian railway. In addition to this region there is another coal and iron district in Bogoslov in the northern Urals which will also be worked in conjunction.

Under the plan, which has been worked out by "Big Bill" Heywood, former I. W. W. leader in the United States, working in conjunction with the Soviet government, the entire district will be worked on a non-profit basis. The existing mines will be reopened, the American laborers acting as technicians, superintendents, machinists, electricians and foremen. The coal fields cover a district estimated at 9,000 square miles which is drained by the Tomsk River, a tributary of the Ob. According to the Russian reports the basin contains 250,000,000,000 tons or four times the resources of the Donetz coal basin. A branch railway some 200 miles in length connects with the Trans-Siberian. An industrial town of 11,000 population located in the district will be taken over.

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News from Central China

The death of Alexander Black of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Ichang was announced recently. The cause of death is reported to be an attack of typhoid. Mr. Black came to Ichang in May to succeed H.B. Hawkins, assistant in charge of the Customs, who went home on leave.

Chen Chieh, commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Hankow, will entertain at tea members of the Consular Body of Hankow, other foreign officials in Chinese government services and officers of foreign gunboats in port on the Tenth of October in celebration of the Chinese national holiday.

Major John H. C. Lee, of the General Staff Corps, U. S. A., arrived in Hankow from Shanghai in the morning of October 5, on a tour over China. He addressed members of the American community that evening at the American Consulate on the military policy of the United States government.

The American Woman's Club of Hankow will hold its first meeting of the season next week, when the various committees will meet to schedule activities for the coming season. Before the last summer, the club has closed a very successful record of work including several lectures specially prepared by American ladies on China topics.

Lee Ming, managing director of the Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd, Shanghai, who was recently elected director of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, has been visiting Hankow during the week. Mr. Lee is here on a business trip, and is the guest of C. H. Liang, manager of the Hankow branch of the Chekiang Bank.

The engagement of Y. K. York, assistant manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank in Hankow, to Miss Alice Liang, daughter of C. H. Liang of the same bank, has been announced by Lee Ming, managing director of the bank now visiting Hankow. The marriage ceremony will take place in Hankow as soon as arrangements are completed.

A large shipment of fire arms and machine guns consigned to General Wu Pei-fu by way of Hankow has been seized by the Maritime Customs officers, and is now in custody at the local customs office. General Wu has asked the Hankow Foreign office to take steps forthwith with the Customs Commissioner for the release of the arms, and arrange to forward same to Loyangfu at once.

Cecil Polhill is conducting a spiritual healing mission in the Wuhan cities now, and after the conclusion of meetings in Hankow he has spent several days in Wuchang on the same mission. Healing services were held in the Y. M. C. A., Wuchang, at the Swedish Mission Church, London Mission, Christian Missionary Alliance Churches, and were attended by a large audience of Chinese, men and women.

Admiral Kobayashi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Naval Squadron in China, who arrived in Hankow on board the cruiser, *Tushima*, has proceeded to the upper Yangtze gorges on board a Japanese gunboat. The Japanese admiral will first stop at Ichang, and then go up to Chungking where he will see the world famed Yangtze gorges. While in Hankow Admiral Kobayashi visited many places of interest in the Wuhan cities.

Trade in Hankow has been unusually slack during the past few months, during which, discounting the usual falling off of business because of the hot summer season, has been much below the normal level. Business in general has been almost at a complete standstill on account of disturbed conditions and fighting in Szechuen, Hunan, Honan, Shensi and Kiangsi—the provinces from which Hankow derives its principal stocks of merchandise.

W. M. Turnbull, dean of the Missionary Institute at Nyack, of the Christian and Missionary Alliance and one of the associate foreign secretaries of that mission, will be visiting Hankow this fall arriving by the end of November. His itinerary will include Central and Western China where he will visit the many mission stations and work in China. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Turnbull, who has also filled important posts connected with that mission.

The U. S. S. *Isabel* of the Yangtze patrol has returned to Hankow from a recent trip to the gorges, having arrived last Wednesday. The *Isabel* reports that everything is now quiet in Chungking and Ichang, although at both places military parties are continuing their efforts in scheming political intrigues. Steam navigation between Ichang and Chungking has been resumed but on account of the frequent upheavals and alarms of unrest business is far from being normal.

Archibald Grant, a British mining engineer of Hankow who returned home about three years ago on a business trip connected with various mining interests in the Hankow

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選舉中國當今十二大人物

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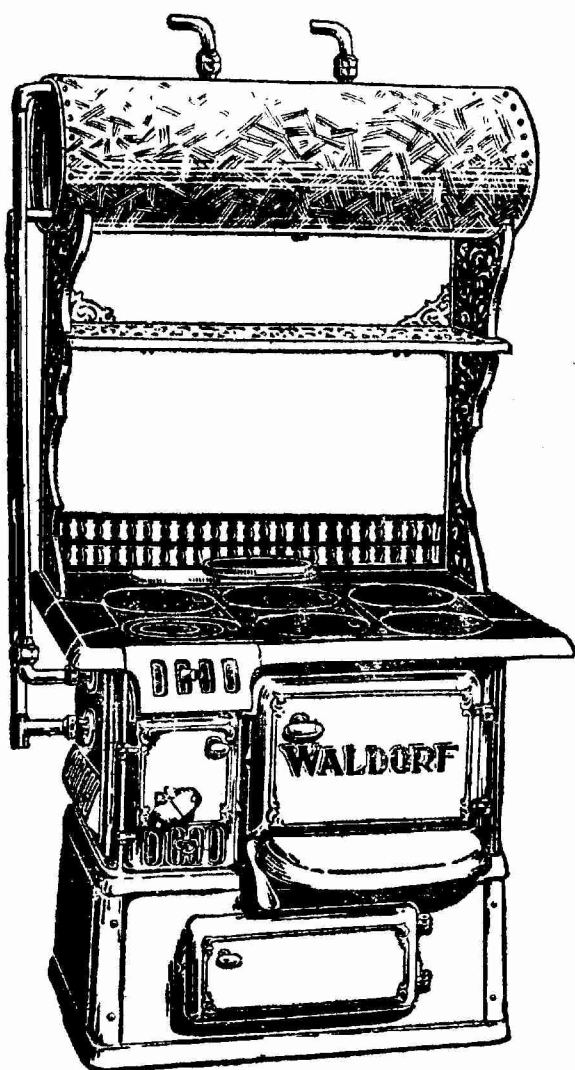
投票者所舉之人物須於各方事業中擇其名望素著堪爲一業中之代表者選之例如政軍商銀行各界以及其他專門事業之人物

此項選舉無論中外人士皆可投票惟投票者須於選舉票中申明爲外國人中國人或中國學生投票者之姓名無庸署於選舉票中惟若能附一親署名之函說明其所選諸人之理由尤爲歡迎此項署名之信札本館當嚴守秘密

選舉結果除每星期揭露一次外其總結揭曉在一千九百二十三年一月一日後儘先登載本報

此項選舉於一千九百二十三年一月一日截止選舉票須於是日以前付郵方爲有效

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district, is reported to be interesting himself in the organization of the Anglo-Chinese Trust and Mercantile Company, of which he will be administrator and general manager for China. The company has an extensive plan for the industrial and commercial exploitation of the province of Hunan, and will begin with a scheme on mining enterprises.

The Wuchang Y.M.C.A. has started plans for inaugurating the membership and finance campaign which was announced at a dinner last Thursday at which Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan and leading officials and gentry of Wuchang were present. Dr. E. L. Hall, associate general secretary of the Wuhan Y.M.C.A., was the principal speaker of the evening. Tuchun Hsiao and other leading guests also made short speeches, publicly lending their backing to the drive. The drive will commence on October 10, both in Wuchang and Hankow.

A. V. Perry, local attorney of the firm of Bailey and Perry, and former firemen of the Hankow fire brigade, who is leaving Hankow for furlough in England, was presented with a handsome double sized silver cigarette case as a token of esteem from members of the brigade. The interesting ceremony took place at the Hankow Club last Thursday, and the presentation was made by Hugh Middleton, of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., and now foreman of the brigade, who expressed the best wishes of the members to Mr. Perry.

The Hankow Waterworks and Electric Light Co. has issued a proclamation to its workmen stating that those workmen who have joined the recent strike but are now willing to return to work, must register at the offices of that company. Those unwilling to resume work will be discharged from the waterworks with one month's full pay and special allowances for traveling if the workmen are engaged from Shanghai. The strike is thus peacefully settled, and most of the Shanghai and Ningpo strikers have exercised their willingness to return to work.

A scheme to raise \$300,000,000 by issuing local currency cash-notes of Hankow through the Hupeh government bank has been forced upon the Hupeh authorities by General Wu Pei-fu who insists upon the execution of the money-raising plan. According to General Wu's plan, the new notes to be issued will have the privilege to be made the local currency of five provinces in Central China where they will circulate freely. An opposition movement is being organized by the

Hupei gentry who are rallying around them all influential organizations and Chambers of Commerce.

A military and reparation conference will soon be held at Chengtu, Szechuen, between Generals Tang Shih-hou and Tan Mao-hsin. One of the most important questions to be discussed is the disarmament of troops in Szechuen. It is proposed to reduce the remaining troops from the three armies to two main forces for border defence to be composed of ten divisions, and General Tang Shih-hou, who is especially earnest over the question, has already discharged six thousand soldiers of the three divisions and two brigades which now constitute the First Army of Szechuen.

A batch of Hunan propagandists have returned to Hankow from the various provinces in south-eastern China where they boosted among provincial authorities and organizations the principle of provincial self-government in China. They have completed their itinerary over the provinces, having visited Kiukiang, Nanchang, Anking, Nanking, Shanghai, and Hangchow. They entertained local journalists in Hankow at dinner last Thursday when they announced that the cooperation of the press in Wuhan would be greatly needed in promoting provincial autonomy.

The Sincere Company of Hongkong and Shanghai, the big Chinese department stores company, has already opened the temporary sales office in Hankow where they are displaying several lines of their toilet articles. The company has acquired properties along the City Wall Road in Hankow where they will shortly begin operations to erect a big department store building. The Wing On Company, another Chinese department store of Hongkong and Shanghai, are chasing them up, and are planning to proceed with the acquisition of building land in Hankow for their branch.

The forthcoming conference of the National Associated Chambers of Commerce of China, which was recently planned to be shifted from Hankow to Peking, has been decided by the national committee to be held in Hankow and not Peking. The Chamber of Commerce of Hankow has appointed several committees and councils to formulate plans in Hankow, the premises being located in the British Concession. The local manager of the Bank is Mr. Pan Shu-an, a wealthy merchant of Hankow, who has been with the Italian Import and Export Co., of Hankow as com-
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The Japanese community are now disputing among themselves the disposition of the ground and buildings evacuated by the former Japanese garrisons in Hankow. The Japanese Tung Wen College stepped forth with the proposal that the compound and buildings of the barracks should be made part and parcel of the College plan so as to provide chance for extension of that institution, while on the other hand a majority of the Japanese residents in Hankow favor the proposition of converting that compound into a park and recreation ground for the Japanese. The question is being discussed and is not settled yet.

Workmen of the Yangtze Engineering Works at the Seven-Mile-Creek, near Hankow, who declared a strike about a week ago in sympathy with the workmen of the Canton-Hankow railway then on strike, have now presented the following demands to the Yangtze works: that wages of all workmen should be paid on every pay-day, that relatives of the workmen should be compensated for death or injury of workmen on duty, that no reduction should be made for wages on holidays granted by the Works, and that the workmen should be given free tickets on the Works' launches in going to and from Hankow.

Members of the Chin Woo Athletic Association and the Cantonese Guild of Hankow are conducting a benefit in the Chin Woo Recreation Ground this week end in aid of the Swatow Typhoon Relief Fund. The affair will not be finished until next Wednesday. Several of the leading Chinese as well as foreign firms here are assisting the affair by contributing and selling their products, booths being opened by Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., M. Y. San & Co., Kwang Sang Hang, Sincere Company, and the Overseas Chinese Hungah Toilet Article Co. Some \$20,000 is expected to be raised for the Fund.

The Government Mint of Wuchang is proposing to mint nickel coinages of ten and five cents pieces to be used as local currency and gradually to replace the cash notes issued by the Hupeh Government Specie Bank which are daily depreciating in value on the market. The Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang, however, have opposed the plan on the ground of existing rules and regulations governing the coinage of subsidiary currency, the central government alone reserves the right to such matters, while attempts to coin subsidiary currency for provincial circulation will undoubtedly complicate the currency situation.

General Chang Wen-sen, for several years Tuchun of Anhwei province, has been decorated by the Peking government with the title of "Ting Wei Chang Chung," but in the mandate conferring the honor, is called back to Peking for service in the capital. General Ma Lian-ching, Commander of the Military Administration of Anhwei, has been simultaneously appointed to succeed General Chang Wen-sen in the capacity of Administrator of Military Affairs in Anhwei. This marks the most important change of political personnel on the Yangtze valley, if the report which just comes to hand is confirmed by a published mandate in the near future.

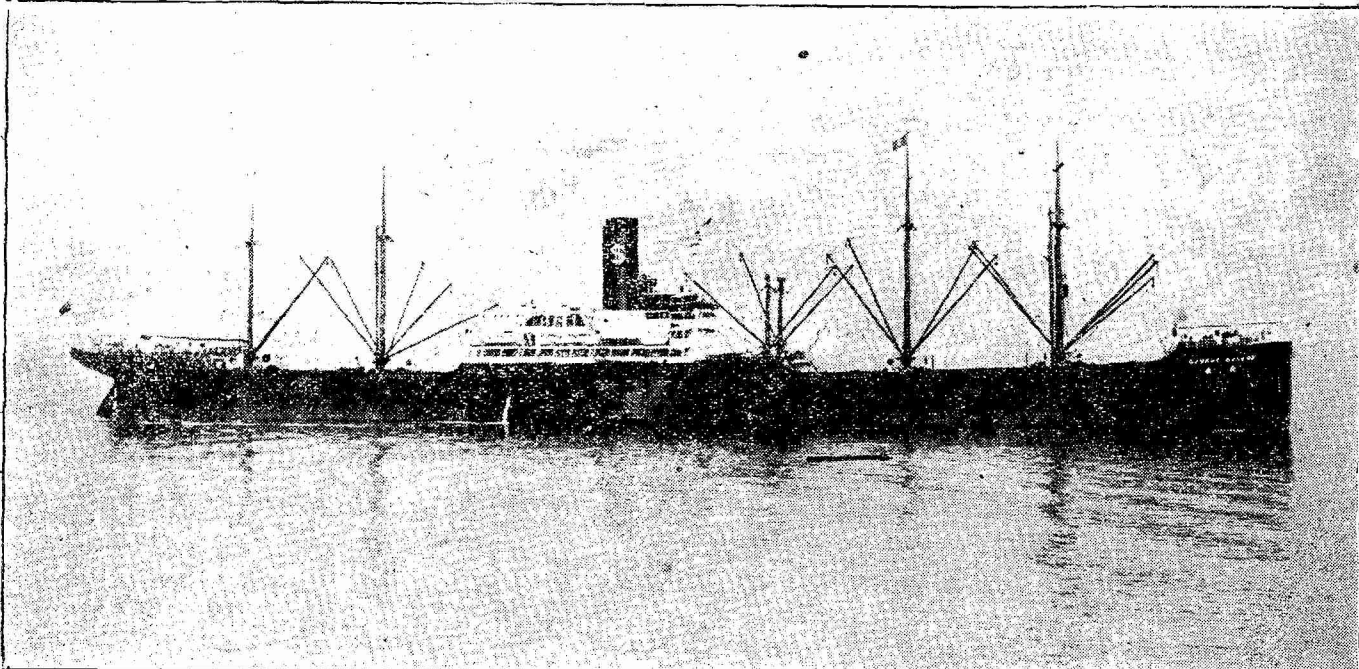
The American Volunteer Company of Hankow elected their officers at an annual meeting held at their headquarters in the American Consulate building, and the following were elected for the ensuing year: Major Ross, of the Standard Oil Co., Commanding Officer; Lieut. R. W. French, of the International Banking Corporation, First Lieutenant; Walter H. Mallory, of the American Church Mission, Second Lieutenant. Major Ross was in the service of the U. S. Army for eighteen years, while both Mr. French and Mr. Mallory have been in the army during the war. A rifle committee is being organized to make arrangements for a new rifle range for practice.

Political animosity of the Kiangsi people against General Tsai Chen-hsun, Commander of Kiangsi, seems to be determined that unless Tsai removes his nominee, Li Ting-yu, from civil governorship, he is bound to face some unhappy consequence of the incensed public sentiment. Kiangsi people are rallying around them not only bitter fanatics, eager for revenge, but also the great mass of discontented who feel themselves yoked under northern militarism. However, Tsai is unperturbed by the people's movement, seeming to have profound faith in the efficacy of force, now that General Wu Pei-fu has not disapproved his action in appointing Li to the position.

The central Yangtze valley has been suffering from a long period of dry weather, there having been no rain for at least the last two months. The unbroken period of drought and hot weather has done irrecoverable damages of autumn crops in the central provinces, and if rain holds off, the ground in most districts will not be suited for ploughing or planting the wheat crop. The cotton crop this year is an appalling failure in many localities, and other crops are no more promising. Fortunately rice crops in Hunan and Kiangsi have come forth quite successfully. For the past week, wells in Wuchang have dried up, and drinking water has to be brought in from ponds or the Yangtze river.

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James K. M. Connel, representative of the Anglo-Chinese Trust and Mercantile Co., Ltd. of London, visited Hankow this week accompanied by Mrs. Connel. In connection with the reported activities of that Syndicate in Hunan, which include plans for mining and other modern industrial enterprises in Changsha and Hunan, Mr. Connel has issued a statement in the local press denying the news as untrue and being grossly misrepresented, by interested parties who concocted the reports in an attempt to frustrate interests of the Syndicate and therefore China. Mr. Connel further stated that no stone will be left unturned in investigating this matter, and the party responsible for the falsified report will receive what they deserve.

Ho Tao-jen, commissioner of the department of railways and counselor of the Ministry of Communications at Peking, is the second emissary sent by the Ministry to visit the Wuhan cities to investigate and adjust the various strikes on government railways in this center, the first being Vice Minister Lao Chih-chang who has already returned to Peking. Partly through his mediation and direction, the strike on the Canton-Hankow railway was peacefully settled. According to Ho Tao-jen, the Ministry has received information that certain parties who have lost influence in the Ministry are

now at work on various railways and government works in the country attempting to create labor disturbances, and their activities are now being closely watched by the authorities.

Szechuen province is entering upon a new era of reconstruction if superficial indications are creditable. The militarists in power have appointed a special council to undertake the drafting of a provincial constitution, and October 10th will see that body being inaugurated. Alongside the political adventure, a gigantic development plan is reported to be under way, as a group of overseas Chinese and the Szechuen officialdom are discussing railway construction and mining enterprises in Szechuen. Mr. Hsu Liang-chen, reported as a graduate of the mining course of London University, is now visiting Chengtu and Chungking, according to the Szechuen Information Bureau, and being an experienced mining engineer in the Straits Settlements and America, has conferred with the Szechuen authorities. The general opinion that the first enterprise of any development scheme for Szechuen should be the construction of the projected railway between Chengtu and Chungking, as this line will link up all important ports and cities in Szechuen with the river ports of Chungking and Ichang, so that Szechuen products may have an easy outlet to outside provinces.

Hankow, October 8, 1922.

News from South China

The recapture of Pakhoi by the pro-Chen Chiung-ming faction from the Constitutional forces led by Huang Ming-tang has been confirmed. Wong Keong, who has led the expedition against Huang, has returned to Canton.

Tsang But San, a steerage steward, and Wan Kee, an interpreter of the U. S. President Jackson, have been arrested in Hongkong on charge of having attempted to land fifty-four Chinese stowaways at Seattle on her last trip to America.

Practically all military and naval officers of the senior rank are now in Hoifung, Waichow, as guests of General Chen Chiung-ming, who will hold several days festival in honor of the birthday of his mother, which will be October 2 next.

The 880 yards championship swimming contest held under the auspices of the Victoria Recreation Club, Hongkong, September 25, was won by D. Lyon, who did it in 12 minutes and 46 seconds, with A. May coming second, 13 minutes, 45 seconds.

Leefong Ablo, a secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking, has returned to Canton to become assistant commissioner for foreign affairs, assisting Dr. Lew Yuk-lin, one time Chinese minister at London, where Mr. Leefong was a student for many years.

Wang Ching-wei and Kin Tsang Ching, president and vice-president respectively of the Canton Educational Association, and Hsu Tsung-ching, superintendent of schools in Canton City, will be Kwangtung delegates to the coming National Educational Conference to be held next October 10.

Amusement places in Canton are being interfered with by the municipality through an excessive rate of license fees. As the variety show system is only an innovation, it may take some time to adjust matters to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Sincere Company has refused to pay a license fee of \$300 monthly, claiming even a \$40 fee is still too high.

Chan Wing-sen, a son of Provisional Civil Governor of Kwangtung, Chan Chik Yu, has been slated as commandant of the local coast defense fleet, formerly called water police, succeeding Captain Lung Yung-hsin, Chinese Navy. Mr. Chan is now also director-general of the Kwangtung Arsenal. Captain Lung will become a professor of the Higher Normal School in Canton after his retirement from office.

The Bank of Canton, Ltd., a private institution of good standing here and other parts of China, and other Chinese banks have opened savings departments for small deposits, giving special attention to women and children. The popular savings bank boxes for dropping in subsidiary coins before the sum is big enough to warrant a visit to the counter are being distributed to many homes and finding favor.

So far nothing has been done on the part of the Canton authorities towards the recent indiscriminate killing of more than two scores of Chinese by the police of Macao. The Macao Portuguese are inclined to treat this unpleasant incident as an internal matter within their power to quash a mob in any measure necessary, affording very little opportunity to the Canton government for diplomatic action.

Representative laborers in Canton, in a mass meeting held September 24, resolved to request the constitutional convention now in session in Peking to assure their right of suffrage and initiate measures which will protect child and woman laborers. The laborers have issued a lengthy statement explaining their demands, suggesting relief for the welfare of children and women who may be compelled to work for a living.



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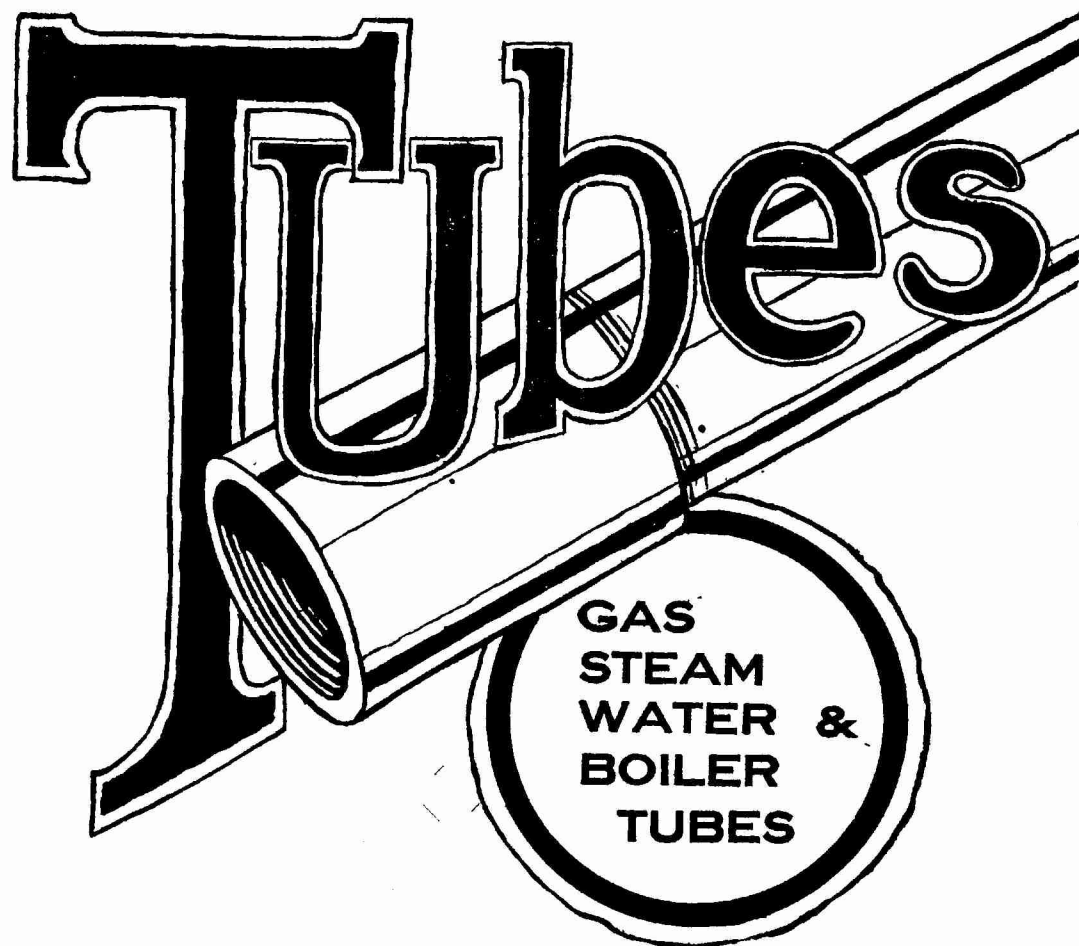
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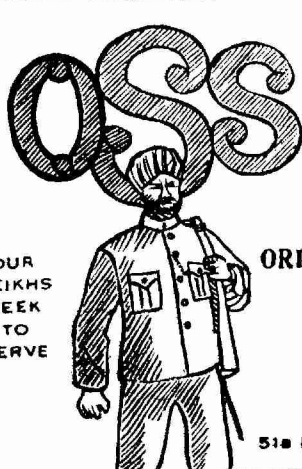
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Teachers in the public schools in Canton will resume their classes after October 1, before which the government will pay-off at least two months of their arrears accumulated since last May. The Canton public school teachers have not been on strike in the full sense of the word, as some of them simply had so much to do with the salary question the last two weeks that they could not attend to their instruction work. The Canton government has been extremely favorable to the teachers, agreeing to pay their salary 60% in specie while its revenue is now in much depreciated notes.

The militarists regime in Canton is now facing financial difficulty. British financiers in Hongkong are unwilling to answer Canton government demands except on very liberal terms to the bankers, while certain members of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly are raising the point that it is unconstitutional to accept foreign loans without the approval of the provincial legislature whenever provincial responsibility is involved. A Chinese banker well known in Canton who has been participating in the proposed foreign loan even refuses to admit that negotiation has been in progress, saying that no foreign bank will make a loan to Canton until the reunification of the Republic is effective.

Followers of the Kuomintang in Kwangtung are daily plotting for their return to power in South China. As a precaution against a possible "come back" of the Kuomintang, Cantonese troops whose sympathy for the Waichow faction is not absolutely sure are being scattered to less important stations near those more strategic and under larger forces dominated by commanders loyal to the present military administration. Strong Kuomintang forces are still existing in Kwangsi and along the Kwangtung-Kiangsi, Fukien borders, all looking for an opportunity to reenter the field of political and military activity here. The Kuomintang agents are boasting that they will be able to effect a return within the next three months; but they themselves have to make good their claim.

New members of the faculty of Canton Christian College at Honglok, Canton, include Naomi Lane Babson, from Columbia College; Julia E. Fisher, B. A., University of Washington; Henry Sorg Frank, B. S., M. S., University of Pittsburg; Paul Alfred Grieder, B. A., M. A., University of Dubuque; Charles Huston Haines, B. A., Princeton University; Beatrice N. Snow, A. B., University of Illinois; Rev. Ronald Rees, to arrive in December; W. W. Stifler, D. D., dean of Pre-Medical School, Peking, to be visiting professor of physics; Edward Ragnet Van Sant, B. A., Princeton University; Egbert H. Walker, A. B. University of Michigan; Ivan H. Ware, B. A., University of Michigan; Lei Hei Pan, B. A., Soochow University; and Lo King Tuen, E. E., Lehigh University.

Some press agents are fooling some people in Canton this time. Those subsidized news agencies friendly to the Chen militarists are publishing the successful conclusion of loans for the redemption of the depreciating paper notes and the like, while their opponents are exaggerating the lawlessness of the soldiers in order to prepare for the rejection of the present regime. Vernacular press usually describes a soldier nowadays as one "who wears a black silk suit with a rubber cap on and speaks the Waichow dialect," thus indirectly exciting contempt for the Chen Chiung-ming factions, as Chen is a Waichow Hakka. The distinction between a Hakka and another Cantonese has been revived but a short time ago when the Hakkas established a club and a newspaper in Canton and more recently when some hundred Hoklos fought with an about equal number of Hakkas around Hongkong Dairy Farm.

Canton, September 28, 1922.

Business Thrives in spite of Bad Politics in Szechuan

T. C. Britton, of the American-Oriental Bank Corporation who has been in Chungking, Szechuan Province, assisting in the establishment of a branch of the American-Oriental bank at that place returned to Shanghai last week. Outside of a Chinese bank which has French protection, this is the only foreign bank in Szechuan province according to Mr. Britton. There are three Chinese banks, the Bank of China which acts as depository for the customs funds, Young Brothers Banking Corporation and the Hung Dah bank. The chief products that pass through Chungking are cotton yarn, hides and skins, wood and kerosene oils, musk, bristles and native medicines. The political situation is unsettled and according to Mr. Britton there were five Chinese generals in Chungking at the same time, none of whom would recognize the authority of any of the others. Szechuan at this time is entirely independent of either Peking or Canton and is running its own internal civil strife as a purely domestic enterprise. Both British and American prestige on the upper river have suffered owing to a lack of policy in dealing with brigandage that constantly interferes with traffic.



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The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, October 4, to
Wednesday, October 11, 1922)

The existing trouble in Fukien Province, marking the beginning of fresh disturbances to be conducted jointly by the Anfuites, the shipment of arms being transferred from Vladivostok to Mukden, and the tiding over of the Mid-autumn festival, after much worry on the part of the Peking Cabinet, marks the significant news during the week under review.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chang Tso-lin in association with the subordinates of General Lu Yung-hsiang are all interested in the Fukien affairs and are each represented either in the independent or the autonomous or expeditionary forces, thus giving rise to the belief that the so-called triangle alliance between General Chang of Mukden, Dr. Sun of Shanghai and ex-marshal Tuan of Tientsin is again brewing. Little Hsu, according to the *Peking Leader*, has recently established a military government for national reconstruction at Yenping and has circulated a telegram declaring his independence. Unconfirmed reports have it that the Anfu-Tuchun-Li Hou-chi left the Provincial Capital for his destination on the 6th instant. In the Fukien front, the Mukden War Lord is represented by Wang Yung-chuan, Brigadier Commander of the Fengtien Brigade, Dr. Sun Yat-sen by Hsu Chung-chih, Commander of the expeditionary troops, General Lu Yung-hsiang by Tsang Chih-ping, ex-Divisional Commander, and ex-Marshal Tuan Chi-jui by his student, Little Hsu who has reassembled his old followers and has joined the autonomous forces.

The *Asiatic News Agency* sums up the situation regarding the arms still going to Mukden from Vladivostok and has the following to say:

"The transportation of arms and munitions from Vladivostok, to Mukden has been completed and all the arms are now stored in the arms factory of Fengtien. The arms will be used for the equipment of the newly-recruited troops in this province, for which the sum of three million dollars has been paid to Dieterichs. The Japanese government are making investigations, because certain Japanese advisers to General Chang Tso-lin are involved in the transaction, having acted as go-betweens between the heads of the Mukden and the Vladivostok governments. In this connection General Chang has issued statements declaring that the arms will only be used by the Fengtien troops in Manchuria without any antagonistic intentions towards the Chihli or any other rival factions, while at the same time, he persuades the people of Manchuria to live in peace and pursue their usual occupations without listening to rumors about impending war between the Chihli and the Fengtien forces."

After much worry on the part of the Chinese Cabinet at Peking, and still more pessimism on the part of foreigners, the Peking government has once again sailed past a settling up day. The officials are much pleased to think they have weathered the present storms and think enough debts can now be paid to keep hungry mouths quiet for a time. It seems the necessary sum was gathered in from several sources and the greatest single item was that of \$2,100,000, which came in from the floating of the Eleventh Year eight percent bonds.

"The Salt Surplus provided another million or over and the local bankers were called upon to produce a half million. These larger sums were eked out by smaller dribbles until the Wang government had collected together practically five million, which was deemed sufficient to manage on.

"As an almost last minute resort, the teachers were given an appeasing half month's salary yesterday, leaving them only one-half of June still in default.

"The government is strong in its denial that it has been negotiating for a foreign loan, as has been alleged in the Chinese press. These papers have mentioned the formal consortium and even informal groups of foreigners who are willing to make loans in exchange for concessions and special rights. However, according to those close to this Administration, no such overtures have been considered by the government."

The Tientsin politicians have proposed another Cabinet upheaval, it is learned from authentic sources. According to the *Peking Leader*, the proposed Cabinet Ministers are as follows:

"Premier and Foreign Affairs: Dr. W. W. Yen, Old Diplomats' Clique. It is stated that Dr. Wellington Koo should not be entreated to retain the Foreign portfolio since he has only agreed to render help to Dr. Wang Chung-hui.

"Interior: Kao Ling-wei, Chihli faction.

"Finance: Wang Ke-ming, Chihli faction.

"War: Chang Shou-tseng, Paoting and Loyang cliques.

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Pres. Jefferson, S'hai Nov. 5. (1)

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via Japan Ports and Honolulu.

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From Seattle

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Pres. Madison, S'hai, Oct. 31. (1)

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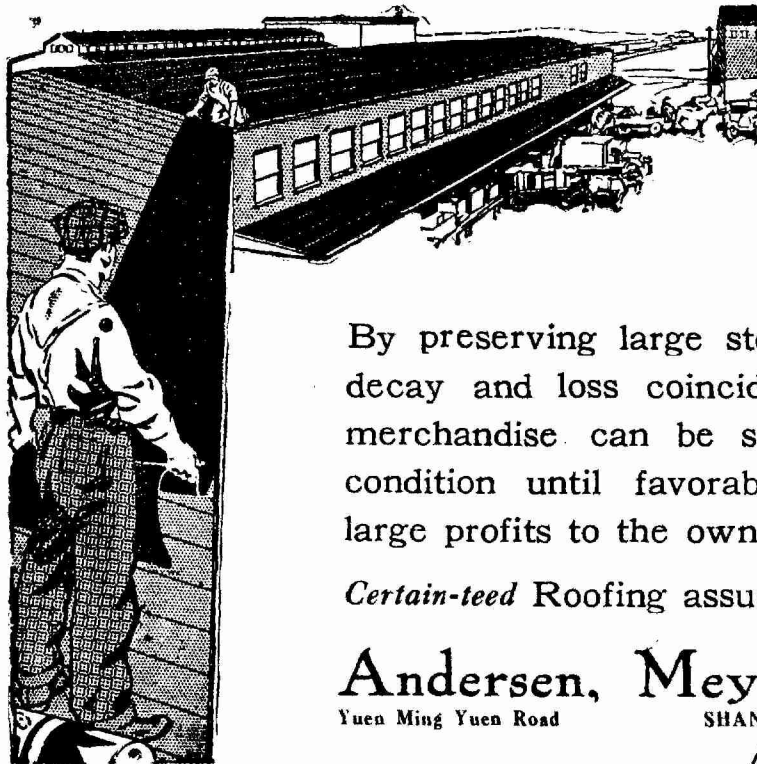
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"Navy: Li Tsing-hsin.

"Justice: Chang Kuo-kan, President's Office.

"Education: Tang Erh-ho, Educationalists.

"Agriculture and Commerce: Pien Shea-ching, Parliament and Paoting.

"Communications: Wu Yu-ling, Paoting.

"In addition Chang Ying-hua, exaction Minister of Finance and Dr. Wellington Koo will be recommended as Director-General of the Salt Administration and Chairmen of the Financial Commission respectively. The above names have been approved by the so-called Tientsin Conference to be submitted to Parliament for approval as soon as the Wang Cabinet is turned down.

The most important event in Canton during the week under review is the proclamation issued by General Chiung Ming, the following being a summarized translation of it, in consequence of his resumption of duty as Commander-in-chief of Cantonese troops:

"Be it known that in consequence of the dissolution of Parliament by the lawless authorities in 1917, the South-Western Provinces were led to the cause of constitutional protection. I had then under my command a force of men who would do their utmost for the sake of the country. For six years I have overcome many difficulties. In the midst of this period, troubles occurred, and the cause of constitutional protection was hanging in the balance. Mu Yung Hsin made preparations to attack me in Tingchou and Changchou. I then mobilized my force to meet his attack. Fortunately at that time the people's mind turned to our side, so that at the end of a period of 70 days' bloody fightings, we successfully saved the cause of constitutional protection. The pain for the loss of our province for many years was finally stopped and the place for the cause of constitutional protection was again restored. Whilst we were devising means to effect internal reconstruction by pacifying the affairs of Kwangtung Province and giving rest to the people, and external concord by uniting the South-Western Provinces for the management of national affairs, sinister matters crept in. The central organization for the cause of constitutional protection violated the laws by holding a wrong election. I fought hard to stop same, but failed to do so. It was not long after we called him (Dr. Sun) our Superior, when trouble in

Kwangsi arose. I had to go to the front to lead the force to fight. Having spent several million dollars and lost thousands of men, we finally removed the thorns from Kwangtung. When Kwangsi was overcome, we returned Kwangsi to the Kwangsinese to rule same. Before our troops in Kwangsi had returned to Kwangtung, while the troubles between Kwangtung and Kwangsi were yet unsettled, and the unification of the South-Western Provinces had not yet become solid, the Central government (Dr. Sun's) without first reckoning its capacity, wanted to launch out an expedition against the North. I, however, thought that since the internal affairs had not yet been settled, to undertake a distant expedition would certainly mean failure in the end. Further, as the financial support and the strength of the military force could not be obtained in a short time, I therefore, advised him to postpone the undertaking until there was an adequate preparation."

Regarding the Russian situation by China, the Russians desire an exchange of Ministers and other diplomatic officers between China and Russia after the methods of the Russo-German and the Russo-Czecho-Slovakian treaties, but in view of the attitude of Japan, France and the United States, toward Russia, the Chinese government will most probably first consent to exchange Consuls or commercial agents with Moscow, with the exception of Outer Mongolia. The other important problem to be discussed, according to the Peking paper, is the future administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. It goes without saying this line is a stumbling block.

"Tokio is all astir over the arms situation in Vladivostok and has spent considerable time investigating this particular charge. The *Japan Advertiser* contained the following report:

The charges of intrigue and disposal of arms and ammunition at Vladivostok to the Dieterichs government and to Chang Tso-lin, made originally by the *Kokumin* and later by the *Tokyo Asahi*, has created a situation in Tokyo the seriousness of which cannot be gauged until the amount of truth in the allegations is made known through Government investigations. As complete an investigation as is possible from information available in Tokio indicates that the charges against army officers are in part substantially correct,

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Following the *Kokuhin's* exposure the government admitted yesterday that the war supplies intrusted to the care of Japanese troops by Czechoslovakia in 1919 have been removed from the railway cars and have fallen into the hands of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, Super-Tuchun of the Manchurian provinces. The truth of the charges that the General Staff has intrigued for the formation of a buffer state in Siberia and Manchuria can be established only through investigations now being made by the government. There is a growing general belief in officialdom that the exposure of the Tokio newspaper may be found partly correct at least.

Although not yet proved, there is strong indication that an intrigue exists among a very few high officials of the General Staff, a government official declared recently in discussing the charges with a reporter of the *Japan Advertiser*. Should the investigations reveal that these officers have bargained with General Dietrichs and Chang Tso-ling and have permitted all or a part of the Russian war stores at Vladivostok to fall into their possession, this would constitute a serious breach of faith as the Tokio government is on record as opposed to such interference in China. The Cabinet, it is said, will sift the charges to the bottom, and if the evidence shows that stores have been removed from the Vladivostok arsenals the government will assume complete responsibility.

Army officers responsible will be punished, and every effort will be made to stop any movement of arms from the Japanese guarded zone to the White area or to Manchuria. The acceptances by the Cabinet of responsibility for the affair may mean the ultimate resignation of the Kato Administration, if the alleged General Staff plot really exists.

The Foreign Office admits that it is conducting an investigation at present and that as soon as the truth of the charges are proved or disproved all evidence will be laid before the Cabinet for action. It is expected that a day or two more will be required before it will be possible to determine whether or not the General Staff is involved in the intrigues charged.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

October 4. The Independent Liberals declare isolated British action in Near East to be most unwise.

October 5. Allied Generals arrive at Mudania for preliminary conferences of the armistice in the Near East.—London dispatch says scheme has been inaugurated at Cardiff for establishment of an oil importing industry, similar to Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Swansea, with capital of £500,000, reporting New York oil magnates back of enterprise.—Irish government issues proclamation offering full amnesty to offenders who surrender arms by October 15.

October 6. Paris dispatch says Kemal agent blames trouble in Near East on Venizelos and says adoption of his suggestions will lead to war.—Key note of League of Nations speeches unanimously approves the plan for financial reconstruction of Austria.—Washington report says in connection with reduction of foreign debts, Treasury officials express opinion that general cancellation or wholesale reduction of debts would injure welfare of world.—Amsterdam report says International Federation of Trade Unions claiming to represent 20,000,000 workers, has summoned world peace conference for December 10.

October 7. London dispatch says all London is worried by Harrington's despatch on Turkish attitude and Kemalists' insistence upon introduction of political issues causes grave concern in British capital.

October 9. London dispatch says Allies agree to give up Thrace to Kemalists one month after Greek evacuation.—Washington report says Mr. Daugherty, U. S. Attorney-General, formally expresses opinion that transportation or sale of alcoholic liquors on an American ship, whether privately or government owned, was illegal.—Prague report says Czecho-Slovak Cabinet resigns.

October 10. Condition in Near East still remains grave and whether the Kemalists will accept the terms of the Allies is the question of the moment.—New York report says shipowners and customs officials in America issue statement predicting loss of business as result of new liquor ruling.—U. S. announces issue of new bonds, \$500,000,000 30-year 4½ percent ones as a program for refunding short-term debt.

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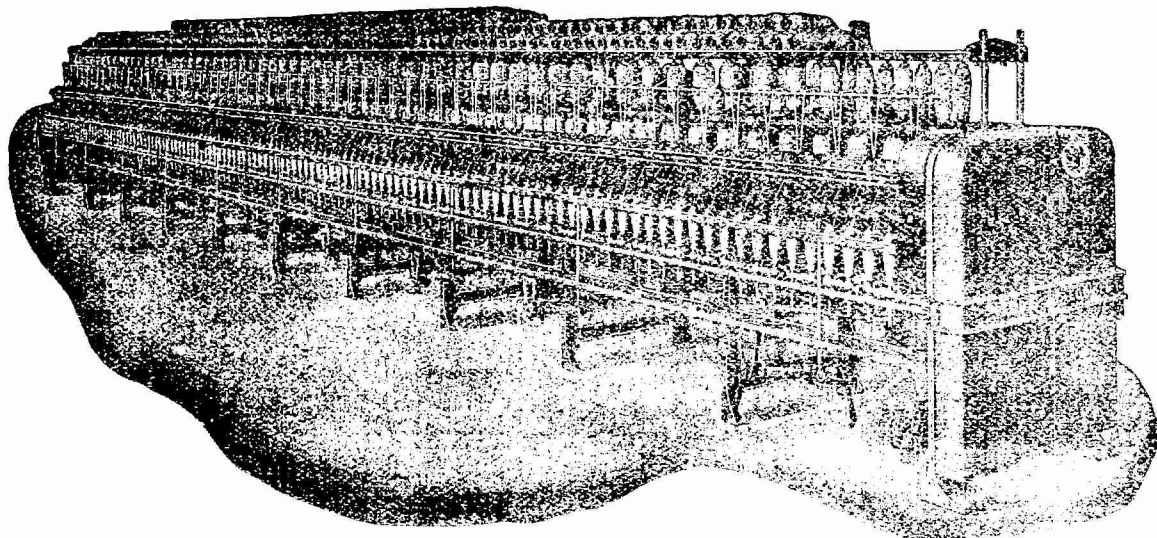
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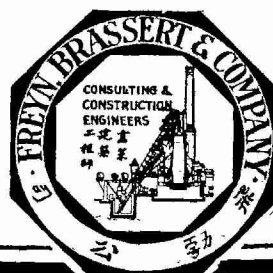
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Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week the market has had a slightly better appearance and an upward reaction of about three quarters of a tael has taken place. The only cause of the advance, however, has been a decrease of pressure from Japanese and shorts covering on the part of those who sold too enthusiastically last week. Furthermore, weather conditions have also strengthened the market on account of the very unsatisfactory rain we have had during the week.

The natural result of our reasoning is, as we said last week, that we see no reason for either materially higher or materially lower prices for cotton in the near future, until something more definite can be known as to the general outlook in the world markets.

Yarn.—The market during the early part of the week has been keeping steady, and at the close prices advanced some one to two taels with trading showing a little improvement. Business for export has been booked, some 6-7,000 bales in all of 20's, 16's, 14's, 12's, and 10's, and over 1,000 bales direct booking with our Domestic Mills is recorded.

Liverpool, October 5, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	12.29	Pence
" " October	12.11	"
" " January	11.93	"
Market:—Steady.		

New York, October 4, 1922.

New York Market:—December	20.92	Cents
January	20.80	"
March	20.93	"
May	20.85	"
July	20.65	"
Spot	20.80	"
Market:—Steady.		

Bombay Market:—

No. wire

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, November/December/January. Tls.	27.00
Shanghai, October	26.50
M-ginned, October	26.50
Taichong, October	27.00
Ningpo, Spot	26.00
Market:—Steady.	

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, October 4th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange.—The price of silver has only fluctuated $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in London during the past week, to-day's quotations of $35\frac{7}{8}$ near and $35\frac{5}{8}$ forward are $\frac{1}{2}$ d. above those ruling last Wednesday. The market is reported as quiet and steady and again the Indian Bazaars are said to have been small buyers. The official T/T rate on London was raised on the 2nd inst. to $3/5\frac{1}{2}$ d., at which figure it remains unchanged. Generally speaking the market locally has ruled firm, the decline in the New-York/London rate during the first few days of the week encouraged speculators to sell sterling, added to which there was scarcely any demand and a few export bills were placed, with the result that Banks were at one time offering $3/6$ d. for forward delivery. In regard to general produce, exports here appear to remain as stagnant as ever, the Bills placed being mostly against raw silk and tea. At the close the market is a little easier, the best rates offering for sterling being $3/5\frac{3}{4}$ d. near and $3/5\frac{1}{2}$ d. forward, the undertone however seems steady, as it seems probable that speculators with an already oversold position, would be inclined to support the market in the event of a decline. The New-York/London rate has recovered to $440\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver Tls. 40,371,000 increase of Tls. 331,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars \$ 37,940,000 an increase of \$ 1,510,000.
Estimated value Tls. 67,687,000 as against Tls. 40,520,000 held at this time last year.

	†	Average rates for August	Thurs. Sept. 28	Friday Sept. 29	Sat. Sept. 30	Mon. Oct. 2	Tuesday Oct. 3	Wednes. Oct. 4
Bk's selling rates			opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London		3/5.—	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5 3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$
D/Dts. "		—	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s "		—	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/5 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T India		261.788	263 $\frac{1}{2}$	263 $\frac{1}{2}$	263 $\frac{1}{2}$	263 $\frac{1}{2}$ 263 $\frac{1}{2}$	265	265
T/T France		959.231	995	990	990	985 1000	1000	1005
T/T N. Y.		76.298	75 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	75	74 $\frac{3}{4}$ 75 $\frac{1}{2}$	76	76
T/T H'kong		75.269	75	75	75	75 75	75	75
T/T Japan		63.010	64	64	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$ 64	64	63 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Batavia		199.135	200	200	200	198 $\frac{1}{2}$ 201	201	201 $\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Straits								
Bk's buying rates		68.413	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	68 $\frac{1}{2}$ 67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s B/L. } Cred. D/A		3/7.481	3/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3/8	3/8	3/8
4m/s " D/P		—	3/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/8 $\frac{1}{2}$
6m/s " D/A		—	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8 3/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/8 $\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s B/F. } U. D/A, D/P		3/7.981	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8 3/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3/8 $\frac{1}{2}$
4m/s N.Y. } Lc.		1,009.231	1045	1040	1040	1035 1050	1050	1055
4m/s " Doc		80.298	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	79	78 $\frac{3}{4}$ 79 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	80
4m/s " Doc		—	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$ 80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Sept. 28	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	Oct. 2	Oct. 3	Oct. 4
* London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35 $\frac{7}{8}$	35 $\frac{7}{8}$	35 $\frac{7}{8}$	35 $\frac{7}{8}$	35 $\frac{7}{8}$	35 $\frac{7}{8}$
* N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. \$ 69 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. \$ 69	G. \$ 69 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. \$ 68 $\frac{7}{8}$	G. \$ 69 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. \$ 69 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	306 $\frac{00}{100}$	306 $\frac{00}{100}$	308 $\frac{00}{100}$	306 $\frac{00}{100}$	306 $\frac{00}{100}$	306 $\frac{00}{100}$
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per \$100	111 $\frac{00}{100}$	111 $\frac{00}{100}$	111 $\frac{00}{100}$	111 $\frac{00}{100}$	111 $\frac{00}{100}$	111 $\frac{00}{100}$
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.2625	72.2625	72.2125	72.2625	72.2875	72.275
* Closing Price in London for Previous day.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	3%	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
* Closing Price in New York for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 58.05
Bank of France rate of discount	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	London on Germany	T/T 82.80
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	New York on London	T/T 440 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 4 m/s.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Bombay on London	T/T 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 6 m/s.	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Hongkong on "	T/T 1/6 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Yokohama "	T/T 2/2 $\frac{1}{2}$

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

[Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate July Taels 1.14 equal Gold \$1]

S. S. Shinyo Maru, August 18.

To Honolulu.	
Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls. 1.12
To San Francisco.	
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls. 50
To Philadelphia.	
Wool, Sheep's	" 171
To New York.	
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:	
White, Shanghai, Bls. 114 ..	Pls. 113.12
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:	
White, other Ports, Bls. 130	Pls. 130.19
Silk Pongees, Shantung	" 9.63
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 255	" 992
Egg, Yolk, Dried	" 267
Wool, Sheep's	" 272
Skins, Marmot	Pcs. 6,000

S. S. Nanking, August 21.

To Honolulu.	
Silk Piece Goods	Pls. 0.25
To Baltimore.	
Egg, Albumen, Dried	Pls. 183
Egg, Yolk, Dried	" 170
To Boston.	
Egg, Yolk, Dried	" 168
To Des Moines, Iowa.	
Tea, Green:	
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls. 23
To New York.	
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:	
White, Shanghai, Bls. 76 ..	Pls. 75.90
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:	
White, other Ports, Bls. 30.	Pls. 29.45
Skin Mats, Dog	Pcs. 2.600
To Mountain View.	
Books, Printed	" 11
To San Francisco.	
Silk Piece Goods	Pls. 2.20
Silk Pongees, Honan	" 0.95
Tea, Green:	
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls. 172
Gunpowder, other Ports	" 16
Young Hyson, other Ports ..	" 7
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	" 10
Tea, Black, Hankow	" 604
Antimony, Regulus	" 2,604
Books, Printed	" 9
Egg Yolk, Dried	" 590

To St. Joseph.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls. 5
S. S. Haleric, from U. S. A., August 12.	
Silk Seals, with Cotton back ..	Catties 182
Silk and Cotton Plushes	" 202
Iron, Galvanized:	
Wire, Shorts	Pls. 853
Tinned Plates, Plain	" 1,350
Grease	" 1,084
Packing, India-rubber	" 8
Paper, Coated	" 500
Paper, Unclassed	" 397
Wax, Paraffin	" 4,205
Machines, Sewing	Pcs. 8
Typewriters	" 24
Canned Fruits	Doz. 102
Canned Meats	" 108
Cigars	Mille 25
Oil, Colza	Galls. 5,000
Oil, Lubricating	Galls. 259,508
Oil, Unclassed	Galls. 4,800

S. S. City of Bagdad, from U. S. A., August 12

Iron Angles	Pls. 502
Iron Beams	" 264
Iron Nails, Wire	" 2,255
Iron, Pipes	" 306
Iron Rails	" 2,149
Iron Sheets	" 337
Iron Spikes	" 128
Iron, Galvanized:	
Sheets, Plain	Pls. 2,226
Packings, Unclassed	" 3
Tobacco, Leaf	" 2,551
Oilcloth	Pcs. 25
Motor-cars	" 15
Motor-trucks	" 10
Typewriters	" 149
Baking Powder	Doz. 210
Coffee, in Tins	" 18
Canned Fruits	" 73
Canned Vegetables	" 84
Cigarettes	Mille 59,190
Machinery	Hk. Tls. 8,787

S. S. President Lincoln, from U.S.A., August 12

Cotton Flannel, Grey, 32 in ..	Pcs. 7,200
Lemons, Fresh	" 195,400
Butter	Pls. 21
Canned Asparagus	" 610
Canned Fruits	" 220
Cheese	" 19
Lime, Chloride of	" 248
Cocoa	" 15
Prunes, Dried	" 15
Fruits, Fresh	" 23
Ink, Printing	" 353
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixtures ..	" 1,201
Leather, Calf	" 3
Leather, Sole	" 125
Milk, Evaporated	" 21
Milk, Condensed	" 720
Oranges, Fresh	" 95
Paper, Cardboard	" 4,406
Sugar of Milk	" 45
Sugar, White	" 17
Sugar, Cube	" 19
Canned Fruits	Doz. 132
Canned Fish	Doz. 460
Canned Vegetables	" 332
Woollen Rugs	Lb. 272
Cigarettes	Mille 40,000
Oil, Lubricating	Galls. 1,349
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls. 411,482
From Honolulu.	
Canned Fruits	Pls. 11

S. S. Eastern Sailor, from U. S. A., August 12

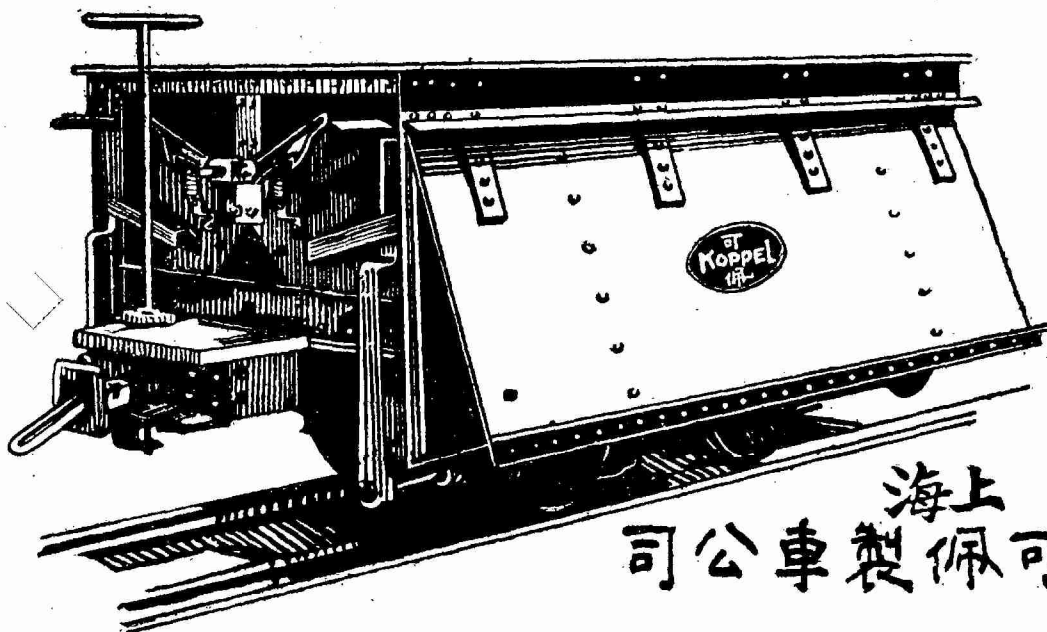
Glucose	Pls. 18
Flour, Wheat	" 147
Bedsteads	Pcs. 83
Timber:	
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft. 77,617
Softwood, Merchantable	" 40,882

S. S. Africa Maru, from U. S. A., August 14

Sheetings:	
Grey, 11 lb	Pcs. 4,000
Cigarettes	Mille 66,500
Timber:	
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft. 77,599

S. S. Wheatland Montana, from U.S.A., Aug. 10

Timber:	
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft. 3,236,399



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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MACNAIR, PH. D.,

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1 International Affairs

Topic 1: Dr. Sun's schemes for a new Alliance.

References: Pp. 181-82.

Questions: 1. With what countries is it suggested that China should ally herself? 2. What is the object of the editorial in discussing Dr. Sun's scheme? 3. Is it surprising that Dr. Sun should advocate such an alliance? Why? 4. What are his reasons for suggesting the alliance? 5. What might China gain from such an alliance? 6. What would she lose by it? Why? 7. What is the position of the Germans in China today? Of the Russians?

Topic 2: Foreign Representation in Tsingtao's Government.

References: Pp. 183-84.

Questions: 1. Discuss carefully the first sentence in the article cited. 2. What differences are there between the plans of the Shantung Rehabilitation Bureau and the Tsingtao Self-Government Association? 3. What differences can you point to between the governments of Chinese and of foreign cities? 4. How long have Europeans and Americans been engaged in building and administering MODERN cities? 5. What is a Town Meeting or a Municipal Council? (Note: For further study of this subject see the writings of Prof. W. B. Munro of Harvard University, and the Reports of the Shanghai Municipal Council.) 6. Why do foreign persons and interests demand representation in the government of Tsingtao? 7. In considering this question why is it said to be "foolhardy to suggest that aliens cannot vote in the city of London or the city of New York?" 8. Is there any difference in the relations of foreigners to cities like Wuhu or Nanking and a place like Tsingtao? Why?

Topic 3: International Tariff Revision Conference.

Reference: P. 198.

Questions: 1. Why was this Conference called? 2. Where, and for

how long, has it been sitting? 3. How many members were there, and what countries did they represent? 4. What do you understand by the term "an effective five percent"? 5. How will the new adjustment affect the government revenues? 6. When do the new rates become effective? 7. What important resolutions were passed at the instigation of the American and British delegations? Discuss these. 8. To whom can you send for a complete report on the work of the Conference.

Topic 4: Visit of American Fleet to Shanghai.

Reference: P. 214.

Questions: 1. How many fleets has the United States? Since when? 2. How does it happen that the Asiatic Fleet is now in Shanghai? 3. What are the uses of a navy? 4. Do you think China needs a navy? Why?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: New Attitude of the Students.

Reference: P. 185.

Questions: 1. What is the object of a strike? 2. Why is there the possibility of a student strike in Peking? 3. Why should the government fear this? 4. How would such a strike differ from that of 1919? 5. Do you think that the visits of foreign educators and philosophers to China have had any effect on the spirit of the students? 6. What does the writer think about the new attitude of the students? 7. Do you agree with his analysis?

Topic 2: Law Reform in China, and the Mixed Court.

References: Pp. 182, 204.

Questions: 1. Why is there an especial interest in China in reform of law and administration? 2. What is a Court of Appeals? 3. What idea of the Mixed Court in Shanghai was advocated by the gathering of Chinese attorneys recently held in Shanghai? 4. What is the Mixed Court? 5. What change was

made in its administration in 1911? 5. What has been the experience of the Russians in the courts at Harbin? 6. Of what significance is this?

Topic 3: Chang Tso-lin's Munitions.

Reference: P. 210

Questions: 1. What are the most recent reports concerning Chang's purchase of munitions? 2. What is said to be his object in making such purchases? 3. Where are the arms said to have come from? 4. In what way are the Japanese said to have been connected with the purchase of these arms?

Topic 4: The Ch'ing Emperor's Coming Marriage.

Reference: P. 210

Questions: 1. Why is the marriage of the deposed emperor of interest to the Chinese? 2. What do the Chinese and Manchus consider a "suitable age" for marriage? 3. How old is the emperor? 4. Why should 4 A. M. be the hour chosen for the marriage?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: The Bank of China.

References: Pp. 186, 188, 190, 192.

Questions: 1. Why are politics and finance so mixed in China? 2. Is China the only country in which these conditions hold? 3. What effect have the confused political and military situations had on the Bank of China? 4. What is the meaning of the term "inconvertible notes"? What are "resources" and "liabilities"? 5. What are depreciated notes, and what effect did they have on (a) the central government (b) the Bank of China? 6. Discuss the points which are suggested for consideration by the Ministry of Finance. 7. In what way does Mr. Chang think the bank is better off now than it was in 1917?

Topic 2: The Cement industry in China.

References: Pp. 192, 194.

Questions: 1. Why is more cement being used in China than formerly? 2. From what sources does China's cement come? 3. How much cement per day can be turned out in a plant in China? In America? 4. What seems to be the future of the industry in China.

Topic 3: U. S. Cotton Goods in China.

References: Pp. 196, 198.

Questions: 1. Why is the value of cotton goods exported from the U. S. A. less during the past fiscal year when the quantity is greater? 2. What reasons can you give for the large market in the Orient for these goods? 3. How does the China market compare with the Philippine market? 4. Compare the American and the British cotton goods markets as regards exports. 5. What significant statement is made with reference to this?

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
 U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
 U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
 CLERK, William A. Chapman.
 DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
 U. S. MARSHAL, }
 DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
 PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
 DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
 OFFICE HOURS: 9-1; 2-5.

UNITED STATES v. FRANK F. BOWE

II

ON THE MERITS

(Filed August 29, 1922.)

LOBINGIER, J.:

After the denial of his motion to dismiss, defendant took the stand in his own behalf. He admitted the visit of Moench and Jewell to his room but stated that it was purely social and denied that any papers had been signed. Two of his employees, a Chino-Portuguese clerk, aged twenty, named Cruz and a Korean, claim to have been working there when two men came whom they describe with rather suspicious similarity and the employees, who were meanwhile occupied, did not notice either of the men sign a paper. But there is nothing to show that this was on the same date to which Moench refers and the accused himself does not state that Jewell never came to the room but once. Besides Moench expressly says (p. 10) that on the night he was present "there were only Mr. Jewell, Mr. Bowe and myself."

Defendant's main reliance, however, is upon the testimony of Cruz to the effect that the contracts in question were received by mail from Japan in an envelope which he opened as accused was then in jail. He states that he did not read the contracts—merely glanced at them—but that he remembers the signatures thereon of Mandeville and Kelly. If this testimony is true that of Moench cannot be, and we must determine which is credible. Moench is the older, made a better appearance on the stand, and holds a more responsible position. His manner of testifying carried the marks of truthfulness. If his narrative is not true it is a base fabrication. He could not have been merely mistaken. Cruz on the other hand might easily have been so. He merely glanced at the contracts. He remembers no other detail. Seeing them later he may have thought they were signed when he first saw them. At any rate his misrepresentation, if such it be, was for the purpose of helping his friend and former employer in distress. Moench could have had no such purpose. If he prevaricated it was to secure the conviction of an innocent man. The only motive for such an atrocity, which defendant suggests, is that Moench did not like him. Moench was questioned about this on cross-examination and denied any such feeling. He was not, however, asked about any of the details to which the accused later testifies. These appear like afterthoughts.

Again if Moench was so hostile as defendant claims, why should the former make a purely social call upon him and be served with drinks as he testifies? There are other circumstances, unimportant in themselves, which become highly significant in the light of Moench's testimony and which tend strongly to

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, I. A. Landesman

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Assignments for Hearing:

October 24, 1922, 9:30 a. m. Cause No. 1773, Railton & Co. v. Sonn Bros.
 „ 26, 1922, 9:30 a. m. Cause No. 1032, The Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co. Inc.
 „ 30, 1922, 9:30 a. m. Cause No. 1404, Chiskin v. American Drug Co.

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Oct. 7, 1922, Cause No. 1937, U. S. v. Harvey; testimony taken of C. P. C. 767 and C. P. C. 103.
 „ 9, „ „ „ 1868, U. S. v. Armstrong; preliminary hearing waived.
 „ 9, „ „ „ 1942, In re Coroner's inquest on the body of E. W. Tucker; testimony taken of Dr. Dunn, Dr. Ryder, Mellows, Mungerson, Thomas, Sudman, Rasley, Weindel, Darley, Taylor, Mayhall and McCroy.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

Oct 3, 1922, Cause No. 1881, Hrenoff v. Kosel; judgment.
 „ 4, „ „ „ 1638, Chu v. Teodoro Mess & Co.; judgment.
 „ 7, „ „ „ 1937, U. S. v. Harvey; judgment.
 „ 9, „ „ „ 1868, U. S. v. Armstrong; order.
 „ 9, „ „ „ 1942, In re Coroner's Inquest on the body of E. W. Tucker; verdict of jury; jurors' discharge.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Oct. 4, 1922,	Cause No. 1638,	Chu v. Teodoro Mesa & Co.; judgment.
" 4, "	" 1864,	U. S. v. Boyd; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 4, "	" 1767,	U. S. v. Donack; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 4, "	" 1845,	U. S. v. Lampman; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 4, "	" 1731,	U. S. v. Bowe; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 4, "	" 1881,	U. S. v. Chung Su Na; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 4, "	" 1886,	U. S. v. Smith; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 4, "	" 1878,	U. S. v. Chaney; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 4, "	" 1871,	U. S. v. Chaney; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 4, "	" 1880,	U. S. v. Chaney; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 4, "	" 1877,	U. S. v. Chaney; marshal's return of final commitment.
" 6, "	" 1939,	Bank Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Bros. Import & Export Co.; petition; summons to answer issued.
" 6, "	" 1940,	A. S. Zing et al v. Mr. and Mrs. Pinkham; petition; summons to answer issued.
" 6, "	" 1941,	Kentwell v. China Press, Inc.; petition; summons to answer issued.
" 7, "	" 1941,	Kentwell v. China Press, Inc.; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 7, "	" 1897,	Tong Chieh Tse v. Sin Wan Pao Co.; answer.
" 7, "	" 1937,	U. S. v. Harvey; judgment.
" 7, "	" 1935,	Dickson v. Manley; motion to dismiss.
" 9, "	" 1935,	Dickson v. Manley; order of dismissal.
" 9, "	" 1868,	U. S. v. Armstrong; marshal's return of warrant; order.
" 9, "	" 1940,	A. S. Zing et al v. Mr. and Mrs. Pinkham; marshal's return of summons to answer.
" 9, "	" 1943,	Elmont v. Hennigsen; complaint; summons to answer issued.
" 9, "	" 1942,	In re Coroner's Inquest on the body of E. W. Tucker; oath of jurors; verdict of jurors; jurors' discharge.
" 10, "	" 1945,	Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Electron v. International Banking Corporation; petition.

corroborate him. If there contracts were, as they purport to be, signed by Mandeville in New Jersey, they would naturally have been prepared there. A theory that they were prepared in Shanghai would be inconsistent with the defense. But we agree with the District Attorney that such documents, if prepared in the United States, would not contain as they do the spellings "chéques" and "cancell," or the expression "Tls. 100." These features indicate that the documents were prepared in Shanghai. They are entirely consistent with Moench's version and entirely inconsistent with that of Cruz. Much the same may be said of the unsuccessful attempts to locate the companies issuing these policies. If, as appears, they are fictitious, they could have issued no such contracts. The latter must likewise be bogus and Moench's testimony alone explains them.

Defendant claims that Mandeville is a real person, "25 to 30 years of age" living in New Jersey. If such be the case his testimony is immensely important to the accused. For that reason we offered to continue the case for such a time as would enable Mandeville's deposition to be taken. Defendant, however, thru his counsel expressed a desire to submit the case on the evidence just reviewed and that evidence we must find insufficient to overcome the showing made by the prosecution.

On the evidence before us, therefore, we find the accused guilty of the offense charged in the information the penalty for which is imprisonment "for not less than one year nor more than ten years." ¹¹

The accused is, accordingly, sentenced to imprisonment for a term of two years, to run from June 3, 1922, the date of his incarceration, the balance of which shall be served in Bilibid Prison, territory of the Philippines, and to pay the costs of this prosecution.

11. Act of Congress of Mch. 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, ch. 854, sec 843.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of

HELEN OLIVER CORNISH,

Deceased.

Cause No. 1884

Estate No. 449

NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Helen Oliver Cornish, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before March 23, 1923, and all persons owing debts to the said deceased are hereby required to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

ALBERT C. CORNISH,
Administrator
C/o Fessenden & Holcomb,
2, Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China,

September 23, 1922.